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The Daily Colonist.

BEST DOUBLE SCREENED
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VOL. LXXXIV.--NO 60 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY AUGUST 19 1900—TWELVE PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

EYES

Tiring Easily Proves

EYE STRAIN.

Do Not wait till Serious Trouble developes. Have the

STRAIN REMOVED.

The Sooner the Easier. Properly Adjusted Glasses will do it. Our Optician is an Expert in relieving Eyestrain and Guarantees Satisfaction. Eyes tested Free.

Optical Parlors Now Open.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL Jewelers and Opticians 47 Gov't St.

A Few Words.

It needs no argument to demonstrate the desirability of buying your Groceries where the highest quality is joined to the lowest prices. We would like to call your attention to the fact that we always please the most exacting.

CREAMERY BUTTER ..... 25c. lb.
DAIRY BUTTER .... 20c. lb.
ISLAND POTATOES .... $1.00 sack.
EASTERN EGGS, (tested) .... ..25c. doz.
FLOUR AND SUGAR .....
.. AT SAME PRICES AS LAST WEEK
MORGAN'S FRESH FROZEN EASTERN OYSTERS.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

For Popular Summer Drinks

"Montserrat" Lime Juice
"Rose's" Lemon Juice

In pints and quarts.

Hudson's Bay Co.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.
Makers of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls
Victoria, B.C.

KEEP OUT THE FLIES BY USING SCREEN DOORS.
PRICES TO CLEAR OUT THIS YEAR'S STOCK.
2 foot 6 inches by 6 foot 6 inches, ... $1.30 each.
2 foot 8 inches by 6 foot 8 inches ..... $1.40 each.
2 foot 10 inches by 6 foot 10 inches ..... $1.55 each.
Trading Stamps on all purchases, and Double Stamps on all Wall Papers for this month. All papers reduced 20 to 30 per cent. so as to reduce stock for stocktaking.
J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort St. above Douglas

Notice

We, the undersigned brick makers, have this day appointed J. RAYMOND, Sole Agent for the sale of our bricks, and to him all orders must be addressed.
ELFORD & SMITH.
(Signed) JENNINGS BROS.
M. HUMBER.
JAMES BAKER.
Victoria, B.C., Aug. 5, 1900.
Office, Corner Government and Pandora Streets.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Victoria Transfer Company
LIMITED.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables
19, 21, 23 Broughton st., foot of Broad
HACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Pommery "Brut" Vin Nature

The above Wine IS in stock and can be obtained in quarts and pints.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.
IMPORTERS

Marine Insurance.
Insurance effected on merchandise or Treasure between Victoria, Vancouver and all Northern Ports, including Dawson City and Nome, at Lowest Rates.
OFFICES REPRESENTED.
London & Provincial Marine & General Insurance Co. Ld. of London, England.
London Assurance Corporation, London, England.
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La Foncière Compagnie D'Assurances.
ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for British Columbia.

Houde's
STRAIGHT CUT
Cigarettes
Manufactured by
B. HOUDE & CO.
QUEBEC
ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

Seven Years' Record.
1892--1899
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE.
INSURANCE IN FORCE, NET.....$10,111,959.00
The New York "Giant" had only $9,492,000 at the same age.
RESERVE ON 4 PER CENT. BASIS.....$582,476.38
No other Canadian company reserved on this basis at the same age.
SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS (Dominion Gov. Standard.) $181,095.50
$56,000 more than any other Canadian company at the same age.
Average interest earned on investments in first mortgages and loans to policy holders, OVER SEVEN PER CENT. AND NO ARREARS.
LARGEST BUSINESS
HIGHEST RESERVE
GREATEST SURPLUS
LARGEST INTEREST EARNINGS
and, in addition, LOWEST PREMIUMS of any company doing business in Canada.
For chapter and verse, apply to our agents
The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY
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D. H. MACDOWELL, City Agent. T. A. CROSS, Travelling Agent.
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Lime! Lime!
Marble Bay Lime.
(Trade Mark.)
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.
Office: 115 Government Street.

TENNIS GOODS.
FISHING TACKLE.
All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc., at
78 GOVT St FOX'S.

$1.00 BUYS 100 LBS. $1.00
POTATOES
And 10 Trading Stamps At
SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.
Free Delivery City Market.

Cape to Pretoria

Pte. Smethurst Was In All Engagements With the Nineteenth Brigade.

Had a Very Narrow Escape at the Battle of Thaba N'Chu.

He Writes of the Regiments Long March and the Many Fights.

The official record of the work accomplished in South Africa by the Nineteenth Brigade, of which the first Canadian contingent formed a part, showed that they had fought ten general engagements and 27 minor ones, took part in the capture of ten towns and marched 620 miles. A large number were of course absent on some of the occasions, but some took part in every engagement. One of the latter was a native son of Victoria, Henry Smethurst, one of the first to volunteer when the call for volunteers was made. He started with the contingent from Victoria and was in the ranks on every occasion that there was serious work to be done. Pte. Smethurst had the best kind of training for the work he undertook when he went to the front. A great deal of his time during his boyhood was spent in the woods and mountains around Victoria, and as he grew older, while he continued his interest in outdoor sport, spent many hours in the drill hall, being an enthusiastic member of the Fifth Regiment.

In a letter to his brother, Joshua Smethurst, he tells in an unassuming way of the long march and the many fights. The letter is written from The Springs, where the Canadians were doing garrison duty, and is dated July 3. "I have come through the war safe and well," he says, "but had a narrow escape on one occasion at Thaba N'Chu. We had a short but lively battle on the way to Pretoria, the Boer shells falling all around us. One of our men was struck in the chest by a shell and was terrible mangled. One shell struck the ground four feet from me, but fortunately it did not burst. * * The Boers tried to check us at the Zand river, but our artillery soon put their big guns out of action and they scattered. After we crossed the Zand river we marched to the Vaal river, the boundary between the Free State and Transvaal. We crossed the Vaal without opposition, and the band played "God Save the Queen," for we were in the Transvaal. Our first fight in the Transvaal was at Dornskop, just outside of Johannesburg, and it was a hot battle. The Boers had Long Toms and pom poms in position, but it was no use—they could not stop the British from advancing. The brave Gordon Highlanders charged them twice with bayonets and made them fly for their lives. So one more battle won and the credit given to the Nineteenth Brigade. We marched into The Rand, as the Boers call it, the next day, and camped there for a day. Then we were moved three miles from Johannesburg and rested several days before continuing our march to Pretoria. We reached Pretoria on June 4, a terrible battle raging at the time. The roar of the big guns could be heard for miles. Lord Roberts was there with his main column and balloon section. The balloonists located the five forts, which were demolished in four hours by the shells from the big guns. We spent that night twelve miles from Pretoria, entering the city the following day. As we marched past Lord Roberts at 3 that afternoon, the band struck up 'the Boys of the Old Old Brigade.'

"We thought our marching was over, but we still had work before us. The Boers threatened our line of communication, and we were sent 30 miles to Elandsfontein, and from there by train to The Springs, to do garrison duty. On June 30 the Boers attacked us here, but in three minutes the Canadians were ready for them, and drove them off with loss

"Of the 25 Victorians only five of us marched into Pretoria."

EARLDOM IN DISPUTE.

Lord Mowbray's Claim to the Ancient Title.

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Mowbray and Stourton's claim to the Earldom of Norfolk, held by the Duke of Norfolk, rests on the fact that he is descended from the female line of the Duke's family, which is nearer in blood to the original ancestor than the male line from which the Duke is descended. The claimant holds the baronies of Mowbray and Segrave on precisely similar tenure. Lord Mowbray is the head of one of the five oldest families in England, and the titles date back to 1283.

Political Leaders Home

Head of Opposition and Cabinet Members Return From Europe.

Sir Charles Expresses Himself as in Good Form For the Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Blair, Sir Louis Davies and Sir Charles Tupper arrived this morning from Europe. Hon. Mr. Fielding was not communicative. He stated that he and his colleagues had been to Europe purely on a pleasure trip. Sir Louis Davies said he found trade indications excellent for Canada, and anticipated an increase in the volume of business between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Like everyone else, he had felt the heavy weather encountered on the way out a good deal.

Mr. Blair was in quite a talkative mood compared to his colleagues, but he was guarded as to how far he unbosomed himself. He said that he had seen little of Paris, but what he had seen him pleased him greatly, and especially the condition of the Canadian exhibit and the attention it was receiving. It could not fail to be the biggest kind of an advertisement for Canada, and would attract much trade in this direction.

Sending the South African contingents had also been a capital thing, and was having a great effect. On all sides he heard Canada spoken of, and only in the highest terms of praise. She was by long odds the most talked of, and apparently the most popular colony. Election rumors seemed to amuse Mr. Blair considerably. He said that the matter had not even been discussed yet, especially as the cabinet had been scattered so long.

Sir Charles Tupper was in a talkative mood. He said he expected the elections would take place in October. He was in good form for the approaching campaign.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—Hon. Mr. Tarte arrived here this morning. He was a passenger on the steamer Lake Superior, but came up from Rimouski by train. He declined to be interviewed.

Arthur Delisle, advocate and ex-member for Portneuf, said yesterday: "I am still a Liberal of the old school. I will be a candidate in the county of Portneuf at the coming election as an independent Liberal, and I am ready to give British fair play, according to its merits, to any party in power. I do not wish to say more," added Mr. Delisle, "but do not forget that if I am a Liberal I am not a fanatic. I will support a good administration, be it Liberal or Conservative. In any case I can judge for myself, with the experience I acquired while a member, and know what to think on that point." In conclusion Mr. Delisle added: "I do not pretend that I will favor the Conservative party, but one thing is certain—I will not approve of the present regime, in which it is not the chief who governs, but his colleagues."

WELCOMING THE SOLDIERS HOME

Quebec Gives Civic Reception to Invalided Canadians on Their Arrival.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—Ten invalided Canadian soldiers from South Africa arived to-day on the Parisian at Quebec.

The reception this morning by the civic authorities to the ten soldiers was as grand as the preceding one.

Pro-Mayor G. Tanquay was at the landing with the city clerk, and read an address of welcome, lauding their bravery and patriotism. Following is a list of the soldiers who arrived:

Sergt. J. T. McConnell, "D" company, from the G. G. B. G., Ottawa; Privates Cook, McLaughlin, S. M. Ward, Clarke, Watson, Lynch, Palky, Ginger and McCaully.

Pte. Lynch is from Seaforth, and belongs to "B" squadron, Strathcona Horse. Privates Clarke and McCaully are from Ottawa, and belong to "D" company. They have all been suffering from enteric fever. Pte. Palky comes from St. John, N.B.

Flags are everywhere on the principal streets of the city and on all public buildings in honor of the event.

Mining Shares

J. F. FOULKES & CO.
Stock Brokers
'Phone 697. 35 Fort Street.
Will sell or buy the following British Columbia Stocks on call or option at ½ of 1 per cent. per share:
PAYNE,
CARIBOO, CAMP M'KINNEY,
NOBLE FIVE,
VAN ANDA.
This will give our clients an opportunity to reap the advantage of the rise and fall of the market by putting up a merely nominal amount.

Houses For Sale.
Spring Ridge, 6 rooms .....$ 375
Amphion street, 4 rooms 650
Cadboro Bay Road, 7 rooms 2100
Cedar Hill Road 8 rooms 1000
Coleiflower Road, 4 rooms 1000
Lampson Street, 3 rooms and 4 lots ....Open to offer
Green Street, 5 rooms 800
Green Street, 6 rooms 1200
Johnson Street, 2 houses 4200
Kane Street, 8 rooms 3400
Michigan Street, 5 rooms 900
Oak Bay, 9 rooms 5000
Princess Avenue 4 rooms 750
Sayward Avenue, two houses for 1250
Stanley Avenue, several houses for .. 2500
Vancouver Street, 5 rooms 1200
HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE FROM $600 to $20,000
A. W. MORE & CO,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

Mining Shares
The following Stocks are likely to rise in the near future:
CARIBOO-McKINNNEY.
KING.
NOBLE FIVE.
NORTH STAR.
PAYNE.
RAMBLER-CARIBOO.
WATERLOO.
WINNIPEG.
British Columbia Mining Shares for Sale.
For Quotations call at our office.
A. W. MORE & Co.,
86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal

Salisbury's Cleverness

Premier's Amusing Little Game to Land British Troops In Shanghai.

The Government Arranging to Relieve Lord Roberts From South Africa.

"Bobs" Will Probably Replace Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief.

London, Aug. 19.—Whatever of interest might attach to the events reported in to-night's despatches is destroyed by the capture of Pekin, as most of the messages relate to matters preceding and leading to the capture of the Chinese capital. Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in Pi Chi Li, reports to St. Petersburg that on August 12 the Chinese intended to give battle at Che Sin, where were concentrated 50 battalions of the best Manchu troops, commanded by Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, but that, losing courage, they retreated, not waiting for an attack to be made. The eyes of the world, which have been fixed hitherto on Pekin, are turning to Shanghai, where an imbroglio resulting from the jealousy and suspicion of the powers, will possibly shortly assume a serious aspect. The British landed Ghoorkas and Bombay regiments on Friday, and France is hurrying 1,700 Tonquin troops thither, some of whom are reported to have arrived already. The situation in the valley of the Yang Tse Kiang at Wu Chang is serious. Chang Chi Tung's troops mutinied, but the outbreak was quelled.

Russia's campaign in Manchuria seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Gen. Orloff, chief of staff of the Russian forces in China, reports on August 14 that he attacked the Chinese at Mauna Chi on August 12, and subsequently advanced to Yak Shi and captured an abundance of stores.

The Chinese are said to be gathering in force in the neighborhood of Kobdu, from which place the Russians and Tartar residents have departed.

A Berlin despatch dated this (Sunday) morning, says the German battalions arrived in Tien Tsin on Thursday.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.—In consequence of the landing of British troops, the French have arranged to land 150 bluejackets at their concession.

London, Aug. 18. — England is thoroughly agitated over the government's seemingly changeable course respecting the landing of troops at Shanhai. Even the semblance of yielding to pressure by the powers or the Chinese viceroys is regarded as impairing British prestige in the East and in Europe. Papers from the Times down are lecturing the government on its supposed vaccilation and faint-heartedness. British troops after all occupy the nerve centre of the richest region in China, which sustains 150,000,000 men, and were landed with the consent and approval of the powers. The foreign office adjutants are bewildered at the ado raised throughout the country by what they consider an amusing little game of Lord Salisbury tending to England's advantage. It is explained thus to the Associated Press:

First, the formal announcement that troops would be landed, then a five days' wait, in which the foreign consuls at Shanghai wagged their heads and wired to their home governments mutterings of disapproval on the Continent and the stirring up of Chinese opposition at Shanghai. Troops arrive at Shanghai and the viceroy resists their landing, saying that France and Russia object. The consuls meet and several of them assert, "if the British land, we will land troops, too." Admiral Seymour, after wiring London, announces that England withdraws, and the troops do not land. A sailing hour is appointed, and the next day every variety of foreign commercial interests in Shanghai cries out in dismay. The consuls revise their views and join in requesting their governments to induce the British to land, for the security of Shanghai. The British sail away; intimations are received at the foreign office from France, Germany and Austria that they are quite willing the troops should land; the troops are pursued and brought back, and the troops are disembarked.

The government is arranging to relieve Lord Roberts in South Africa, deputing to a general of less consequence the vexatious work of running down the partizan bands there. The present purpose, it is understood, is to recall Lord Roberts in October, announcing then that the war, as a war, is at an end.

Gen. Lord Wolseley will relinquish the post of commander-in-chief of the army in October, and Lord Roberts will almost certainly replace him.

Lord Roberts has settled the controversy in the religious papers as to the denomination to which he belongs (the strict Baptists especially claiming him), by writing to a correspondent that he belongs to the Church of England.

As the barracks in the United Kingdom are full of embodied militia, temporary wooden quarters have already been begun at Aldershot and elsewhere in which to house the returning South African troops.

The Marquis of Londonderry, postmaster-general, has issued a hard and fast order to the postoffice clerks that "Esq." shall be used in the future in addressing all male correspondents, unless they are evidently laborers, personal servants or tradesmen. Depositors in postal savings banks are not entitled to the "Esq."

Stoneyhurst College has just sold for $20,000 a small Madonna painting by Olivelli. Lady Arundell, of Warnour, bought the painting some 70 years ago for $25 and presented it to the college.

Layton's "Tuchshop," beloved of Eton boys for 100 years, a little confectionary shop 20x30 feet, has been sold at auction for £24,000.

WE ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE LEADING DISPENSERS IN THE CITY.

Our Drugs and Chemicals are the Purest the market affords. Prescriptions intrusted wi th us will have careful and prompt attention.

GEO. MORISON & CO., CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

Established 1862. 55 Government St.

More Details About Pekin

Allies Enter the City From Two Sides After Blowing Up Gates.

Marquis Ito Declines to Accede to Li Hung Chang's Appeal.

London, Aug. 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured August 15. Legations safe."

The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special despatch from Shanghai, which says:

"The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All hostile elements escaped from the city. The imperial court left for Shen Si on the 11th, with the Manchus. The Kansu troops have gone southwest, with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent the government appeal to Marquis Ito, asking him to use his influence with the powers. The Marquis replied, expressing sympathy, but stating that interference was impossible at present.

Tokia, Aug. 18.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Pekin, under the date of August 16, as follows:

"The allies arrived at Pekin early yesterday, opening with artillery the eastern side of the walls, which were obstinately held by the enemy. The Japs and the Russians were on the north of the Tung Chow canal. The Americans and the British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japs blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar city and entered.

"In the meantime the Americans and British had entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gate.

"Detachments of each force were sent towards the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the ministers and their staffs were found safe. The losses of allies have not been ascertained.

"Four hundred Chinese were killed."

New York, Aug. 18.—"Couriers from the front report that after the capture of Ho Hsi Wu the allied troops marched on Mattow," says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from its correspondent at Chee Foo, under the date of August 17.

"Gen. Tung Fuh Sang, with a large army barred the way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Mattow with trifling loss. Until Ho Hsi Wu was reached the march was hot and dusty, but after leaving there torrents of rain had fallen and made marching heavy.

"The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Hsi Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they had turned in the water and they dropped their spades and fled.

"The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance and the other moving south. The allies, led in advance by a squadron of Bengalese cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who enjoy the heat from which white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured standards and bugles, killing 35 and one officer. We lost one horse.

"The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front, at the same time acting as infantry.

"Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to allied commanders. They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin.

HOARE'S LOSSES.

Twelve Killed and Fifty Wounded at Eland's River.

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Hoare, who was besieged at Elands River, and has just been relieved by Kitchener, lost 12 men killed and 50 wounded, including Lt.-Col. de Lisle.

New York, Aug. 18.—A despatch printed here this afternoon, under date of Delegoa Bay, August 18, says:

"Gen. Dewet has turned on the British, defeating them and capturing 4,000 men, according to Boer reports here."

LANDED AT SHANGHAI.

British Land Troops at Shanghai—Germany and France Will Follow.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Wu Sung, the port of Shanghai. She has on board 300 men, including 40 marines. It is understood that the British forces landed to-day and that it will be followed by French and German landing parties. It is not expected that the Americans will land a party.

DISEASED FRUIT.

Refused Admittance Into British Columbia, It Is Shipped to Alaska.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—Government Fruit Inspector Cunningham yesterday condemned 125 boxes of pears and apples shipped from San Francisco. They were affected with codlin moth and San Jose scale. To-day the first seizure of British Columbia apples was made. Several boxes were sent to the crematory. The boxes came from Wharnock, B. C., but there was no name on them. The apples were affected very badly with fungus growth and looked scarcely fit for pigs, certain not fit for human beings. Since the season started, Mr. Cunningham has seized 302 boxes of apples and pears shipped from California. Most of the consignees of the affected fruit took advantage of the privilege contained in a clause of the Horticultural Act, and re-shipped the fruit out of the province, most of it going to Alaska.

A number of distinguished Japanese have arrived by the Imperial Limited en route to the Orient by the outgoing steamship Empress of Japan. Among them are Prince Iwokura, accompanied by Prince Kan-In, cousin of the Emperor of Japan. Prince Iwokura's father was the chief actor in the restoration of the Japanese throne, and the throwing open of the country to the trade of the Occident.

The other members of the party are Capt. C. Hiraoka, Japanese military attache with the British army at South Africa; Commander Tunahashi, who has been inspecting the construction of the Japanese war ships in England; N. Soma, president of the Japan-Yokohama Specie Bank; C. Nitta, whose mission to Canada has been to extend the trade relations between the two countries, and Otowa Ohashi, who publishes six papers and magazines in Japan and employs 3,000 hands in his printing offices.

The contract for building the West End school has been let to Messrs. W. E. Campbell Bros., the lowest tenderers, the price being $11,770, with the heating $1,100 additional. The school board has decided to build the East End school bl day labor.

The post of building inspector has been awarded to Robert Chipchase, at a salary of $5 per day, his duties being to superintend the construction of the East End school, and inspect the construction of the West End school.

VIEWS IN BERLIN.

Flight of the Empress More Important Than Capture of Pekin.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—The flight of the Dowager Empress and the disappearance of the Emperor of China is here regarded as of much greater importance than the mere taking of Pekin, and the complications resulting therefrom are speculatively discussed by the press and in political circles. The overwhelming opinion is that since all the powers have agreed to install a strong central government at Pekin, it becomes necessary first to destroy, or at least render harmless, the fugitive government, which is responsible for the whole Chinese eruption. Therefore it is claimed it is necessary to follow the fugitives. This probably will call for the employment of large additional forces besides those which are now in China. Surmises as to whether the United States, Great Britain and Japan will also share therein or leave the burden to Russia, France and Germany, fill the papers to-day. The German government adheres to the view that perfect harmony prevails among the powers regarding immediate action in China. A number of the opposition papers express deep dissatisfaction with the ignoring of the reichstag and the whole of the Emperor's China policy, declaring it far exceeds the limits laid down by Count von Beulow, the minister of foreign affairs, in his circular to the ruling princes of Germany on July 11.

When that tired feeling comes along, side track it with Jesse Moore "AA"—the best whiskey in the land.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

An Extraordinary Attack on the Late Baron Russell.

London, Aug. 17.—The case of Mrs. Maybrick has been revived by an extraordinary attack upon the late Baron Russell which has appeared in the columns of the Liverpool Post, owned by Edward Russell. The Post declares that Baron Russell neglected the case, and even failed to declare his personal conviction of his client's innocence, saying, "which, had he done despite the decrepit judge who presided, Mrs. Maybrick would have been acquitted." So extraordinary an attack on the dead Chief Justice by so prominent a journal at once aroused Mrs. Maybrick's friends. Dr. Clark Bell, of New York (secretary and former president of the Medico-Legal Society), her counsel, hurried to London from Paris to-day and had a long consultation with the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph Choate, who is keenly interested, and it is understood he has promised to renew his efforts to secure the prisoner's release. To a representative of the Associated Press Dr. Bell said: "This is a most remarkable attack. It comes from no friend of Mrs. Maybrick. It is a great injustice to Lord Russell. Every home secretary and American ambassador in England since Mrs. Maybrick's conviction knows Lord Russell had absolute confidence in her innocence."

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A PANIC AT THE PARIS FAIR

Two Killed and a Number Injured—Most of Them Women

Paris, Aug. 18.—A serious accident has happened at the exposition. It occurred upon the occasion of the most successful fete given, casting a deep gloom over the city. Just before 11 o'clock some one passing over the bridge from the direction of the Champs de Mars shouted "It creaks," and although there was no justification for the cry, it was repeated by the crowd, causing a panic. Through the pressure of the crowd on the Invalides side, 30 persons were precipitated to the roadway three yards below. Two of these were killed. Most of the victims were women.

THE STRIKE.

No Change in Situation in Vancouver.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—There is no change in the strike. The out-going Imperial Limited was delayed 30 minutes to-day owing to shortage of hands.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific railroad strike is not settled yet, in fact a member of the general committee to-day stated that, although the allied mechanics had almost come to terms, the boilermakers and machinists were as far from a settlement to-day as they were when they went out. It is understood that some disagreement has sprang up in regard to the wage clause in the schedule. The men do not look for a settlement for probably another week.

TO KIDNAP ROBERTS.

A Suggestion That Commandant Botha Knew of Plot.

Pretoria, Aug. 18.—The trial of Lieut. Cordua, of the Staats Artillery, charged with being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was continued to-day. The prisoner admitted his implication, but declared that he was persuaded to join the conspiracy by a man named Gano, who was the originator of the plot and who professed to have been in the British secret service, but wanted to assist the Boers. The prosecution tried to connect Commandant-General Botha with the affair. Cordua admitted that at the suggestion of Gano he and Gano started out with the object of visiting Botha, but were both captured and sent back. The evidence, though it conclusively appeared to show that Cordua had some conversation with Botha, although Cordua denied it. Several witnesses testified that Cordua had been drinking heavily of late.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

A HIGHLAND WELCOME.

Two Former Victorians Delight Earl and Countess of Minto at Bennett.

Bennett, B.C., Aug. 12.—When His Excellency the Governor-General and suite arrived here, W. A. Anderson, of the Vendome hotel, and D. Kennedy, engineer of the Atlin mail steamer Gleaner, attired in full Highland costume, greeted the distinguished visitors by playing the "Cock o' the North" and other stirring tunes on the bagpipes.

On alighting from the carriage, the Earl and Countess of Minto thanked the players most heartily and chatted with them for a few minutes. Mr. Anderson's brother is in Ottawa, in the Governor-General's service, and Mr. Kennedy was born on the estate of Viscount Melgund, Forfarshire, Scotland, his father being one of Lord Minto's father's tenants.

FRIGHTENED PARIS.

Drunken Waiter's Prank Made a Great Sensation.

Paris, Aug. 18.—While President Loubet was on his way to the ceremonies at the Paris exposition to-day, a drunken waiter named Jacques Mara broke through the line of cuirassiers surrounding the President's carriage and approached its door. There was a moment of intense excitement, but the man only threw an envelope into the vehicle. It contained a picture of his niece. The man's action was simply the result of a drink-deranged mind.

THE

Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of

IRON, STEEL HARDWARE, PIPE FITTINGS

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59

P. O. DRAWER 613.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

THE ASHTON RIFLE.

An Australian Arm That Is Superior to Metford Or Mauser.

The Ashton Australian magazine rifle, which recently received a strong recommendation from Lord Charles Beresford after severe trials at Gibralter, had another triumph at Manchester yesterday, says the London Daily Mail.

The rifle has attracted a great deal of attention now from local officers, volunteers, and experts. The automatic feed of the cartridges from the magazine into the breech is a striking feature, and the strength, simplicity, and efficiency of the new weapon are held to make it superior to both the Lee-Metford and the Mauser.

The Ashton is 35 per cent. cheaper to make and one pound and a quarted lighter than the Lee-Metford. At Bisley recently thirty shots per minute were fired from the new rifle with twenty-eight hits including seventeen bulls.

Don't dring the first thing the bartender offers. Call for Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey and insist on getting it.

DIED.

IRVINE—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 18th instant, Robert Irvine, a native of Scotland, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Aug. 21st, at 2 o'clock, from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., and later at Ross Bay Cemetery.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

THOMAS—At the P. R. Jubilee Hospital, on the 18th inst., Myles Thomas, a native of Wales, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Monday) at 2 o'clock, from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., and at St. John's church at 2:15 p.m.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

LOST OR FOUND.

STRAYED—One sable collie dog and one Irish setter dog, both valuable. Anyone finding and returning same will be rewarded. Anyone harboring or retaining possession of these dogs after this notice will be prosecuted. Apply 18 Pakington street or 100 Wharf street, city. a18

Young Women's Christian Association

32 RAE STREET.

Board and lodging at moderate terms, with special reduction for double bedded rooms.

Young women arriving by trains and steamers will be met, if due notice is given to the matron.

THE WONDERFUL HUNGARIAN GYPSY PALMIST AND PHRENOLOGIST FROM AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, HAS JUST ARRIVED.

Don't fail to call and consult the natural Oriental scientist who reads your life in your palm, also from Gypsy cards, without asking you any questions. She tells what you called for, giving never failing advice in business, speculations, mines, investments, journeys; tell when and whom you will marry; if in trouble or in doubt, in sickness or in sorrow, call and see her. Gives honest and truthful information in all affairs of life. Your life in your palm can be read only when you are not skeptical on the subject.

What are you fitted for? Don't you know? I will tell you what trade, business or profession you are adapted for through phrenology. Everyone is adapted for something. Is this not true?

Thousands are asking the question, what can I do as a business in life that I may be successful? To all these we would say: Come and have your head examined by a practical Phrenologist, because so many make life a failure.

The key to success is to have a Phrenological examination by a scientific person. It is the only guide to regulate and restrain success and to build up deficiencies. An examination shows parents how to educate their children for health and happiness, and how to lead them to be all they wish and avoid all they fear, also how to guide them to their future success in life. The young man and woman should be examined, so they may understand themselves, and they will have a better chance to meet the battles of life.

Will be pleased to see you and your friends at any time. Hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays included. Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Save this for future reference. 118 Fort street.

Hotel Dawson

65, 67, 69 YATES STREET.

VICTORIA B. C.

This most centrally located Hotel is now under the management of Mr. Wm. Jensen, for over twenty years proprietor of the Occidental and Hotel Dallas, Victoria; will be pleased to meet his numerous old and new friends at the new stand, where a first-class meal for 25 cents will be served.

Rates, per day, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, according to rooms.

Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

DIED.

NOBLE—In this city, on the 16th instant, Henry Noble, youngest son of Henry and Clara Noble, aged 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence, corner of Gorge and Garbally roads, at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

BOY WANTED—For varnish room, Colonist office.

WANTED—Daily governess for three children under 12 years; must be experienced. Apply P. O. Box 150, Victoria. a19

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and express waggon. Apply 15 Coburg street. a19

WANTED—General agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island for a leading Canadian Insurance company. Part salary and good commission. Address Insurance, this office. a18

WANTED—Advertiser would purchase house of furniture, if cheap enough; state price; Advertiser, this office. a17

WANTED—Young girl to do light housework and sleep home. Apply B. H., this office.17

WANTED—A saleswoman in a dry goods store. Apply Dry Goods, this office. a14

BOY WANTED—At the Colonist Job Dept.

WANTED—A good bird dog, English setter preferred. Address, stating price, X.Y., this office. a10

WANTED—At Union Club; Two waiters; wages $35 per month and found. Apply to steward between 11 and 12 noon; good references required. a9

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Freshly calved cows; delivery, Victoria West. Apply J. D. Reid, Metchosin. a19

FOR SALE—On Craigflower road, near Lampson street, two storey house, stable, chicken house, four lots, nice orchard, lawn and flower garden, all for $2,500; for terms, inquire on premises, Robt. McBurnie. a19

FOR SALE—The beautiful cottage of W. H. Holmes, corner of First (30) and Hill Sts., two lots, with fine lawn, garden, fruit trees, etc; cottage with electric light and all modern improvements; also barn and coach house. Inquire at residence, or 31 Fort street. a18

FOR SALE CHEAP—Edison phonograph, nearly new; will sell for $30.00, including 40 records, recorder and 14 inch brass horn. Address Phonongraph, this office.17

FOR SALE—A fine buggy horse, fast and gentle, with buggy and harness. Apply M., this office. a17

FOR SALE—Six head of heavy work horses Apply Metropolitan stables, Yates street. a17

FOR SALE—Team, weighing about 1200 pounds, 4 year old. Address H., this office

FOR SALE—English dog cart and harness, both practically new; also sound, young, and exceptionally gentle horse. Address P. O. drawer 645. a14

FOR SALE—120 acre ranch on Fraser river small cottage, good barns, all implements, including heavy team horses and waggon; good water; well fenced. Price, $25.00 per acre. Box 402, Victoria. a1

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. j23

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

NOTICE.

Sale of Crown Land By Tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to noon of Thursday, 20th September, for the purchase of Lot 176, Cassiar District, containing 101 acres, situated at the Junction of Pine Creek with Atlin Lake. The sale will be subject to payment by the purchaser of the appraised value of the improvements which have been made on the lot, and no tender of a less price than $5.00 per acre will be entertained.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 10th August, 1900.

TO PRINTERS.

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, for printing and binding 100 copies of the Consolidated By-Laws of the City of Victoria, and other loose copies, as per specifications and samples to be seen in the office of the undersigned.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
City Hall, Victoria, Aug. 16, 1900.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD. BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE. Victoria, B. C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Victoria-Yukon Trading Co

LIMITED.

BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

Pioneers in the Lumber and Scow Building Industries on the Upper Yukon

BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

V. Y. T. SCOWS.

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two-story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800, handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chamber street)—Fine 2-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900, $300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

M'CLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage, 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street $1,000, $200 cash, balance on time. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—A couple of small farms of 10 acres each! good buildings and all under cultivation; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; buildings on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

TO LET OR LEASE.

BOARD AND ROOM—For married couple, home comforts, close to beach. Apply Oak Bay, this office. a19

TO LET—A furnished house. Apply 165 Chatham street. a18

TO LET—A large, well furnished front room, cheap. a16

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. 90 Douglas Street. a14

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with or without board; fine healthy locality; every modern convenience. Apply 173 Pandora street.14

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first class condition, $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. j24

COMFORTABLE Furnished Front Rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. j22

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—Arising from last Sunday's debate on Christianity and Theosophy, to-night at 8:15 p.m. at Universal Brotherhood hall, 28 Broad St., upstairs. a19

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—Tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. Thursday, 16th inst. for a residence, corner Menzies and Belleville streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office. Thomas Hooper, Architect.

MISS ARCHBUTT (London, Eng., and Germany) 14 Bellot street. Piano, Singing and Harmony. Autumn term begins September 3rd. Terms and prospectus on application. a19

MISS C. G. FOX re-opens her school on Sept. 3rd. 36 Mason street. a14

WHEN HUNGRY—Visit the Maryland Oyster and Chop House, on Government street, opposite the Old Post Office. Short orders a specialty. Popular prices. a10

TO THE BOARD OF LICENSING COMMISSIONERS:—Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply for a transfer of the liquor bottle license now held by us on the premises known as 39 and 41 Johnson street from ourselves to the Saunders Grocery Co. Limited. E. J. SAUNDERS & CO. Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1900.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. j27

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School will reopen Thursday, August 30. Miss Green, Stanley avenue. j25

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The City of Nelson, British Columbia, has authorized the issue of debentures for the following purposes:

$15,000 for extending the Water-Works System.

$15,000 for extending the Electric Light System.

$20,000 for extending the Sewer System.

$20,000 for Street Improvements.

$6,000 for a Road Making Plant.

These debentures are dated October 1st, 1900, run for twenty years, bear four per cent. interest (payable semi-annually), and will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars. Interest and principal payable at the Bank of Montreal, Nelson. The assessed value of real estate in Nelson is $1,247,000, and of improvements, $818,000; total, $2,065,000. The population is 6,000. Tenders for these debentures will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, September 15th, 1900.

JOHN HOUSTON, Mayor.
Nelson, B. C., July 24, 1900.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a Waggon Road from Mineral Creek to the Golden Eagle Mines, Alberni, a distance of 5.6 miles.

Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of J. F. Foulkes & Co., 35 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., and at Mr. Jackson's hotel, Alberni.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be in on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, August 20th, 1900.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

The test of Wine, Quality!

On the English and French Markets, Pommery commands the highest prices.

The only wine used at the Ascot races this year.

FOR MONDAY ONLY!

WE WILL SELL

25 Boys' Two-Piece Suits at . . . . $1 25 each
REGULAR $2.50.

10 dozen Fleece-Lined Underwear at $1.00 per Suit
REGULAR $1.50. We have all sizes. New Goods.

10 dozen All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers at $1.00 per Suit.
REGULAR $1.50. All sizes. New Goods.

WE WILL GIVE THESE PRICES ON MONDAY THE 20TH ONLY.

THREE SUITS UNDERWEAR TO ONE CUSTOMER.

OAK HALL, McCandless Bros., 37 JOHNSON STREET.

EVE AND THE APPLE

"Oh, look, mother!" cried Eve. "There is my apple."

"Hush, dear! It isn't your apple at all. It belongs to the people next door."

"He isn't people!" objected Eve.

* * *

I am a bachelor.

As the summer went on the apple grew in size and beauty. Eve watched the apple, and I watched Eve. She was so nice to watch that I did not offer her the forbidden fruit. I regarded it as a hostage for her regular appearance. In the dusk of evening Eve tried to reach it with a clothes prop, because she let it drop over my wall, and it smashed three panes of a cucumber frame. Next morning she happened to be in the garden, so I returned it

"I—I am afraid it broke something," she apologized.

"Not in the least, I assure you."

"I'll tell Mary Jane not to stand it up against your wall again," she promised, mendaciously.

When I came home that evening the apple was still there in all its glory; but when it grew dusk I noticed manoeuvres with the prop going up once more. Finally I heard a cry of triumph and the rustle of skirts as she ran indoors. Then I went out.

I climbed the tree, gathered about a gallon of apples and sent them in with a note:

"Dear Madame—I trust you will accept a few apples from my tree overhanging your garden, as I notice that there is only one upon your side I have, however, a special reason for desiring that one. May I enter your garden to gather it? Yours very truly.

"FRANK NEWTON."

In a few minutes Sarah Ann returned with Mrs. Parker's thanks and an assurance that she would be pleased for me to gather the apple whenever I liked. I went round to their front door, knocked and was shown into the cozy sitting-room. Mrs. Parker received me very pleasantly, but Miss Eve was rather quiet.

"You will be surprised at me bothering you about a single apple," I said. "The fact is I want it for someone who has particularly admired it."

"We have noticed," said her mother, with a side glance at Eve, "that it is a singularly fine apple."

"I should like to see it when you have picked it," Mrs. Parker confessed. Eve said nothing. She appeared to have become absorbed in a book.

"I'll bring it in at once," I promised. I went out and ascended the tree. No one was looking, so I gathered another fine apple from my own side. When I returned Miss Eve had disappeared.

"It doesn't look quite as large off the tree," I suggested, placing the apple upon the table.

"No," said the mother, examining it critically; "I scarcely think it does; but it's a very fine one."

"Perhaps your daughter would like to see it?"

"Ye-es." She laughed. "I'm afraid it will make her feel rather envious." She rang the bell, and the servant came. "Ask Miss Eve to come for a moment, please."

After a few minutes' waiting pretty Eve reappeared, looking guiltily defiant.

"Mr. Newton wants you to see this apple, Eve, dear. Isn't it a beauty?"

Eve flushed and gave me a swift glance.

"Yes," she said, hesitatingly. She seemed to be studying the floor rather than the fruit.

"It might be a fellow to the one that tempted Eve," I observed with a smile. She traced a pattern with her foot.

"Adam was also tempted."

"By Eve, I believe. I don't fancy he wanted the apple much, did he?"

"You could not have a nicer apple than this, anyhow." She looked right at me at last. Her eyes said quite plainly, "You needn't tell mother." As if I had any such intention.

"I am glad you like it," I said, "because I want to give it to you if I may. I could not help noticing that you admired it."

"I—I am sorry," she said in a subdued, little voice.

"Please don't say that, or you will spoil my pleasure in giving it."

"Then I am not sorry." She took it with a laugh.

* * *

The next day was Sunday. In the afternoon Eve sat under the shade of my apple tree reading a book. So I strolled out and looked over the wall.

"Eve," I remarked, "was turned out of paradise for stealing an apple."

She looked up and smiled. Then she looked down. Then she rested her chin on one hand and looked at me enquiringly with her big eyes. I would say how she looked if it were possible. It isn't. Mere ordinary charm of feature of coloring is common enough to have words. Real prettiness is unique, unnamable; little wilful curves of the features, little waves of the hair—and "ways." She is pretty like that.

"Adam," she remarked, "lost paradise and the apples."

"But he had Eve!"

"You have plenty of apples," she said, "and you are not shut out of paradise."

"Then," I replied promptly, "I will come in." I did.

"How do you know this is Paradise?" she asked demurely.

"Eve is here."

She looked at me saucily over her book.

"Poor Eve was much to be pitied."

"Because she lost Paradise?"

"No; because she kept Adam."

"Did she mind, do you think?"

"Well, you see, it was just a very little bit of her fault that he ate the apple."

"She would have eaten every scrap herself if she had been a modern Eve."

She looked up at the desecrated bough and laughed.

"I think she could be persuaded to share it with her modern Adam," she stated.

Thereupon she dived under the chair cushion and produced it.

"Now you have Paradise—and the apple!" she told me.

"They are nothing," said, feelingly, compared with Eve."

"But Eve—my dainty little Eve—is coming to me in the spring. It will save any further dispute, she says about the apple.—Madame.

IRONSIDES CAPTURE.

How a Canadian, Unarmed, Captured Three Boers and Their Outfits.

Writing from Pretoria on June 8, Mr. Hamilton, the Toronto Globe correspondent, tells how Sergt. Ironsides, of the First Canadian contingent, captured three Boers. The incident has already been alluded to briefly in the telegrams, but the details show what splendid war material the Canuck makes.

A personal feat may be noted in this chronicle of the culmination of our campaign. On Saturday night Sergt. Ironside, one of the two Toronto policemen in the regiment, and employed in the regiment as a member of the regimental police, was in Johannesburg on duty. Riding out at night, he performed the easy feat of losing his way. He wandered out about three miles north of the regiment's camp, and suddenly came upon three men lying asleep with rifles by their sides, and horses near them. He recomoitred and saw they were Boers. He crept up and got hold of their rifles, three fine Mausers. One he kept, the others he removed to a safe distance. Then he woke them and explained to them that they were his prisoners. When they found that they were disarmed, they acquiesced in his view of the matter. He marched them off to a vacant house he found near, and kept them there till daybreak. It was bitterly cold, and he, of course, could not venture to sleep. In the morning he marched his prisoners, arms, horses and all, into camp. The Canadians had marched when he got in, and he handed his charge over to the Cornwall guard.

One of the prisoners thus cleverly captured was J. J. Botha, cousin of the Boer commander in chief. He is a man of 30 years of age, and has been in the war from Graspan up. He was at Paardeberg with Cronje and escaped. Contemplating his confiscated carbine, he remarked that many an Englishman had fallen before it. Botha's companions were lads of eighteen or twenty. His explanation of their capture was that they had come down from Pretoria, and had lost their way. Sergt. Ironside's feat has been reported to the higher authorities, and has given great satisfaction.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star Cognac.

PERSONAL.

W. M. Baylis and wife, of New York, are guests at the Victoria.

Registered at the Victoria are J. Cornthwaite and wife, of Seattle.

W. E. Ferris, of Seattle, is in the city. He is stopping at the Victoria.

R. H. Wood, an Alberni contractor, is stopping at the Dominion hotel.

J. R. Doble and C. E. Weaver, of Toronto, are in the city, guests at the Victoria.

C. Dillman, of Milwaukee, representing the Schlitz Brewing Co., is at the Driard.

Mrs. R. D. Segh, of Medicine Hat, with a family party, are guests at the Dominion.

J. W. Withrop, a mining man from Spokane, arrived in the city yesterday, and is registered at the Driard.

C. H. Ingram, Miss Norie and Miss R. F. Norie are a party of tourists from Edinburgh stopping at the Driard.

D. M. Lucas and T. A. Wood, of Duncans, registered at the Hotel Victoria yesterday.

George Parker and bride, who were married in Nanaimo yesterday morning, arrived down on their honeymoon by the noon train and are guests at the Dominion hotel.

Mrs. MacDermott, of Minneapolis, with her daughter, Miss Leila, who are taking a summer tour of the Pacific Coast, will spend a few days in this city, and are registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. W. S. Clarke came down yesterday from Mt. Sicker to meet her husband, who has just returned from a trip East. Mr. Clarke is manager of the Queen Bee of the Mount Sicker group.

Rev. J. B. Weber, D.D., and wife, of Seattle, are spending a few days in the city. Rev. Mr. Weber will preach this morning in Emmanuel Baptist church, and in the evening at Calvary church.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

SOMEONE ELSE.

Sir:—Numerous persons having started to congratulate me re the lines bearing the initials T. H. in your morning's issue, I beg to say I am not the T. H. in question and do not wish to rob anyone of deserved praise or credit. T. HARMAN.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

"They have been engaged for eight years and are still in love."

"How wise of them not to end it all by getting married."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. apl

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton street. j22

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
[illegible]NEY—Truck and Drayman—Office 55 Wharf street; stables, 119 Superior street. Telephone 171.

EMPLOYMENT.
DON'T FORGET TIM KEE when you want Chinese help; can be had on shortest notice; also suits of all kinds made to order. 23 Store street. a18

HARDWARE.
E.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio: also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery treet. Telephone 184.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR GOOD VALUE—Go to the Old Country Boot Store, 91 Johnson street. a18

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Aug. 18.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	124⅝	124⅝	124	124⅝
Amn. Tob.	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93¼
P. G. Chicago ..	98¼	98¼	96½	97¼
C. M. & St. P. ..	114⅝	114½	114⅛	114½
C. B. & Q.	127¼	127⅜	127	127⅜
M. S. R.	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91¾
C. R. I. & P.	107¼	107¼	107	107¼
B. R. T.	58	58¼	56⅝	57¼
A. & S. F. pfd ..	70⅞	71	70¾	71
T. C. & I.	70	..	..	70
A. S. & W. com..	35	35⅛	35	35
B. & O.	71½	71¾	71½	71¾
L. & N.	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾
Con. Tob.	25¾	..	..	25¾

Money loaning at 1½ per cent.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

"The strong man can sustain a platform with ten men on it, on his chest."

"I know it. And then to think that his poor little wife is obliged to sue him for non-support."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Notice to Shipwrights, Etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon, of Monday next, the 20th instant, for certain repairs to the hull etc., of H. M. S. "Phaeton."

Specifications may be seen on application at the Naval Yard.

Tenders to be endorsed and addressed to the Naval Store Officer, Esquimalt Yard.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
13th August, 1900.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.

SCHEDULE FOR "CITY OF NANAIMO"
VICTORIA COMOX ROUTE.
Commencing Monday Aug. 20, 1900

Leave Victoria Monday, 7 a.m. for Nanaimo calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood.
Leave Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m. for Union Wharf and Comox, calling at Big and Little Qualicum, Hornby and Denman Islands.
Leave Comox and Union Wharf Tuesday 11 p.m. for Nanaimo direct, connecting at Nanaimo with steamer "Joan" and E. & N. train.
Leave Nanaimo Wednesday 7 a.m. for Victoria, calling at Fernwood, Ganges Harbor and Fulford.
Leave Victoria Thursday 7 a.m. for Nanaimo, calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood.
Leave Nanaimo Friday 4 a.m. for Union Wharf and Comox direct.
Leave Comox and Union Wharf 11 a.m. Friday for Nanaimo, calling at Denman and Hornby and Big and Little Qualicum.
Leave Nanaimo Saturday 4 a.m. for Victoria calling at Kuper Island, Vesuvius and Burgoyne.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises now occupied by me, on lot 467, Victoria City, known as the "Albion Saloon" Herald Street, between Store and Government Streets to newly erected premises situate on lot 460, Victoria City, the same being at the corner of Herald and Government streets.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1900.

JOSEPH H. BROWN.

YOKOHAMA & CO.

Japanese Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order for Ladies and Gentlemen — 114 YATES STREET — VICTORIA, B. C

Yokohama Laundry

THE BEST ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Wash and iron with great experience and charges cheap.
Makes the clothes, etc. as smooth, fine and beautiful as a baby's skin.

72 FORT STREET

To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises known as the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery Streets, from myself to Nell Hansen.

J. S. ROLLIN,

By his attorney in fact, J. J. Bothwell.
Victoria, June 6, 1900.

Lakeside Hotel

COWICHAN LAKE.

This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.

PRIOR BROS.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.

Canadian Development Company Ld

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.
Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.
SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO

KLONDIKE AND CAPE NOME GOLDFIELDS

For rates and full particulars, apply to
S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER FRANK, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Alexander Frank, late of the city of San Francisco, California, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, to Benjamin S. Oddy, of 106 Government street, Victoria, B. C., administrator cum testamento annexo of all the estate and effects of the said deceased within this province, on or before the 5th day of September next, after which date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Alexander Frank amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 5th day of August, A. D. 1900.

B. S. ODDY, Administrator.
A. L. Belyea, solicitor for administrator.
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In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD CARMICHAEL, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Archibald Carmichael, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified and the nature of the securities, (if any), held by them, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned, H. Dallas Helmcken, of 20 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., the executor of the personal estate of the deceased, on or before the 14th day of September next, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Archibald Carmichael amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 14th day of August, A. D., 1900.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
Executor of the Estate of Archibald, Carmichael, deceased.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of Rebecca Ann Sills, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rebecca Ann Sills, late of Victoria district, deceased, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified and the nature of securities, if any, held by them; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned, James Watson Meldram, of the Retreat Hotel, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., the executor of the personal estate of the deceased, on or before the 24th day of August next, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rebecca Ann Sills amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of July, A. D. 1900.

JAMES WATSON MELDRAM,
Executor.

LOW WATER —ON THE— Yukon River

and still falling

DO NOT BUY THROUGH TICKETS.

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.

BOOK LOCALLY.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. OR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, City of Puebla and Queen carrying H. B. M. mails leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, September 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, October 1 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 Oct. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

Queen—Aug. 8, 23.
Cottage City—Aug. 13, 28, Sept. 12, 27, Oct. 12.
City of Topeka—Aug. 3, 18, Sept. 2, 17, Oct. 2.
Al-Ki—Aug. 15, Sept. 7, 22, Oct. 7.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Aug. 9, 14, 24, 29, Sept. 13, 23, Oct. 13.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.
TICKET OFFICE, 618 First Avenue, Seattle, E. W. Meise, Ticket Agent.
H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Assistant Superintendent, Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Aug. 22 at 2 p.m.
S. S. MARIPOSA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 8 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
S. S. VICTORIAN
Arr. Daily. 1:15 p.m. ..... Lv. Daily 4:15 p.m.
C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

Notice to the Public

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,

SS. "ISLANDER"

Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.

Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Cheap Rates.

The C. P. N. Co., will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.

Fare for Round Trip $2.00

C. S. BAXTER,
G. P. A.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

At this Season of the Year

Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint.

In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhœa.

In doing this they overlook the fact that they have not eliminated from the bowels the poisons which caused the trouble.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities. Whether taken medicinally or as a beverage, Abbey's Effervescent Salt is better and more healthful than any mineral water, and costs less.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability;

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL P. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

BIRDS.

We print this morning a series of interviews on the subject of birds. A good case is made out for the importation of suitable varieties of feathered creatures, and probably the government may see its way clear to instruct the Department of Agriculture to give the subject some attention. The spring would, we suppose, be the most suitable time to make an importation, and if that is the case there is no necessity for an appropriation to be made at this session.

A matter of some importance is the manner in which they shall be handled after they have been brought here. It would be poor policy to simply turn them loose to take care of themselves. A better way would be to give them to the cities which would undertake to construct aviaries, and turn out a certain proportion of the young brood every year.

What varieties should be imported is a matter for expert opinion. The subject is a very interesting one, and the facts stated and opinions expressed by those gentlemen, who have kindly assisted the Colonist in this matter, will doubtless be read by every one.

MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Some persons, for reasons best known to themselves, are circulating a report that the Colonist is opposed to the construction of a railway from Kitimaat Arm to the Yukon at the earliest possible day. That this is wholly and absolutely untrue, it can hardly be necessary to say to those who have read the editorials, which have appeared, in this paper from time to time during the last three years. It is not necessary to go back further than two weeks for proof that we are extremely anxious to see such a line constructed as quickly as possible, and in order to completely disprove the misstatements that are being so diligently circulated on this subject, we make a few quotations from recent issues of the Colonist:

August 1, 1900.

After speaking of the importance of an all-Canadian line, we said: "We regard such a line as one of those which ought to receive the attention of the governments of Canada and British Columbia at the earliest possible day."

August 2.

On this day we argued at length against anything being done that would be an obstacle to an all-Canadian line, and closed by recommending the government, "immediately after the present session, to place itself in correspondence with the Dominion government to ascertain if it is not possible to mature forthwith such a plan of railway construction to the North as we have above indicated."

August 4.

Nearly a column was devoted to the advocacy of the immediate construction of a railway from Kitimaat Arm to the Yukon.

August 7.

"In view of the threatened danger (i.e., the closing of Skagway), we submit to the government and legislature of British Columbia if the present session of the house ought to close without steps being taken to secure immediately an all-Canadian line."

August 8.

We urged a decision on "a plan to be carried through to the end with vigor and despatch."

August 12.

"It is the imperative duty of the British Columbia government to take such steps in connection with the Dominion government as will secure the building of an all-Canadian line from the sea-coast of British Columbia to the Yukon with the least possible delay."

August 14.

"We must have an all-Canadian line. Canada must secure an avenue to the Yukon that cannot be interrupted by unfriendly foreigners."

August 15

"The action of the government may be fairly understood to indicate a determination to enter actively upon the development of a policy which will secure at the earliest possible day the construction of a railway from a British Columbia port to the Yukon waters."

August 16.

"The construction of an all-Canadian line is a patriotic duty."

August 17.

Nearly a column was devoted to urging the early construction of an all-Canadian line, which was described as "an enterprise of supreme importance to the province."

We think this effectually disposes of the misrepresentations of the individuals referred to, and we hereby serve notice upon them that, unless they can find some better way to employ their abundant leisure than in misrepresenting this paper and its opinions, they make awake some fine morning to find that they live in houses made of the thinnest possible glass.

We have not opposed the immediate construction of an all-Canadian line, but we have opposed the incorporation of a private company to build it at this time, and for the following reasons:

No private company can be formed that will build the line without substantial government aid.

This aid must be in part given by the Canadian government, and no government of Canada will give aid to a company formed of individuals, who are not themselves able to give a guarantee that they can finance the undertaking.

The people of British Columbia will not sanction the giving of a subsidy to any set of company promoters no matter where they may live.

No matter if there is no connection between them, the public will associate the declaration of a policy on the part of the government, which has already been made, with the incorporation of the proposed company, and this is undesirable, both in the interests of the project or that of the government.

The true plan is for the government to formulate its plans and then incorporate a company composed of capitalists who can finance the enterprise.

If the promoters of the proposed charter think they can finance the necessary millions, let them form themselves into a syndicate, and after the government has matured its plans, submit their proposition with an adequate guarantee. If they do this, we can promise them that they will meet with no opposition from this paper, but that their offer will be considered strictly upon its merits. It is proper to add that the promotors of the proposed charter are not referred to above as misrepresenting the attitude of this paper. They are within their rights in their applications, and we regret being compelled by a sense of public duty to oppose them.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

In his poem, "The Last Man," Thomas Campbell told us that

"All worldly shapes must melt in gloom,
The sun himself must die,
Before this mortal can assume
His immortality."

Campbell wrote at a time when science had made very little progress in investigating the laws governing the progress of the earth, and his conception of the Last Man defying "a darkening universe" to

"Quench his immortality
Or shake his faith in God,"

was not in accordance with the notions commonly received at the time. The church was then rather intolerant, not to state the matter too strongly, of those who did not believe the world destined to end in fire. Tomasso de Celano, writing seven hundred years ago, described the final day thus:

"Dies Irae, dies illa!
Solvet saeclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla"!

which has been translated by Edward Slosson thus:

"Day of wrath! of days that Day,
Earth in flames shall pass away,
Heathen seers with prophets say."

And the great poem concludes:

"Lacrymosa dies illa,
Qua resurget ex favilla
Judicandus homo reus:
Huic ergo parce, Deus.

or, as the translator expresses it:

"Ah, that day of burning tears,
When from ashes re-appears
Man all guilt, his doom to bear—
Spare him, God; in mercy spare."

The Italian poet undoubtedly expresses what used to be, if it is not now, the orthodox view of the matter. Science suggests that Campbell was more nearly correct than his distinguished predecessor. The general idea of those who give such subjects special study is that the world will end from cold and not from heat. It is alleged that the sun has given off eight-tenths of its energy, which means that it is measurably near the time when there will be no source of heat and no source of light except the stars. No sudden change is anticipated. There will be a sudden decline in the mean temperature. The region of perpetual ice will creep gradually down from the north and up from the south, and mankind will crowd nearer the equator. Evaporation will cease gradually, and hence there will be no rainfall after a time. The rivers will dry up for want of fresh supplies of water. The lakes will become stagnant pools, which in time will be frozen solid. The oceans will gradually become masses of ice, and then a new phenomenon will occur. The atmosphere will begin to liquify. We know now what liquid air is. All the phenomena, which we now experience in the way of rain, snow, hail, fogs and so on, will be reproduced, only air, not water, will be the material employed. At last the air itself will become solid. Whether man, with his marvellous faculty of adapting himself to his environment, will be able to survive these changes can only be surmised. If he does, he will doubtless be much changed from what he is now.

Campbell imagined the dying world to be so still that when the Last Man apostrophized the sun, his voice

"Shook the seer leaves from the wood
As if a storm passed by,"

and doubtless the stillness of the dead world will be such that if a voice could speak upon it the mountains would re-echo with it as with thunder. But there will not only be darkness and death, but also absolute silence. If some great avalanche of frozen air should fall from some mighty mountain of what was once water, it would make no sound. If some wandering orb should come in contact with the earth, though the force of the collision were sufficient to rend both huge bulks in twain, they would make less sound than the falling of a dew drop. Such is the fate of the earth as science thinks she reads it.

How soon is this anticipated, do you ask? Well, not so soon that you need worry about it. Dr. See, of the United States Naval Observatory at New Orleans, estimates that the sun will cease to give off heat or light in 3,000,000; his coadjutor, Dr. Hill, thinks he may safely add three more ciphers to this number, but they are both agreed as to the nature of the end. Dr. McGee, of the same institution, entertains similar views, but he believes that the ingenuity of man will be equal to the emergency, and that as heat and light decrease, artificial means will be discovered for supplying them. Dr. McGee has this much in favor of his view of the case—that in winter, when we sit beside our coal fires or read by the gas burner, we are warming ourselves and reading by the stored up heat and light given off by the sun in the days when it had not lost so much of its energy. Doubtless he argues that if nature could save up heat and light for the use of succeeding centuries, man can achieve the same result, or if he does not save up solar forces by putting them in cold storage, so to speak, he will discover ways and means of converting motion into these indispensable aids to life.

The Boer romancer is getting in his work again; but he has drawn the long bow much too often to make it worth while to contradict what he says.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific railway says that the prospects are not favorable for an increase in business, owing to the general crop shortage in the Northwestern States. This will have a tendency to help Bryan in his presidential candidature. Hard times and Populism flourish best in the same soil.

A special London cable to the New York Sun says that the Imperial government is arranging with Australia and Canada for a system of Imperial defence. A part of the alleged scheme is to provide a waterway for war vessels into the Great Lakes, and it is alleged that at its next session the House of Commons will vote the money for the cost, as "it would be unfair to ask Canada to contribute so much to Imperial purposes." The Sun has what is called "a bug" on matters of this kind, and its story should be accepted with a good-sized sack of salt.

After Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons had smashed Mr. Augustus Ruhlin into pulp, he very kindly expressed his regrets, and on the following day paid a formal call and left an expression of sympathy. Mr. James Jeffries was so impressed with this degree of suaviter in modo on the part of a gentleman, who had just shown himself to be so decidedly fortiter in re, that he has published a card, in which he expresses his unbounded admiration for Mr. Fitzsimmons, and manifests his desire to illustrate his esteem on such parts of Mr. Fitzsimmons' anatomy as are open to such impressions under the rules in such cases made and provided by the late Marquis of Queensberry. Could anything be sweeter?

We seem to have reached "an era of good feeling" in British Columbia politics. Much of this is due to the desire of the people to shake themselves clear of old issues and start fresh, and not a little to the excellent impression which Mr. Dunsmuir has made upon every one with whom he has come in contact in his capacity as premier. When Mr. Dunsmuir decided to accept the position he said that he recognized his lack of experience in public matters, but added that he at least knew how to do what seemed to be right. This is the key-note of his administration, and it is winning friends every day.

A private letter gives excellent news from Cariboo, which bids fair to regain its former place among gold-producing communities. The correspondent says: "Mr. Hobson, at the Cariboo mine, expects a larger clean-up than what he had last month, which was a record. Senator Campbell, after spending $150,000 on his deep channel shaft at Horsefly, has struck an exceedingly good prospect, which, if it turns out nearly as good as anticipated, opens up a very large and important mining area in British Columbia, as deep-channel mining has always proved, in California, to be a most permanent and profitable kind. People are now coming in from the outside, having heard of Campbell's strike, which only occurred on August 5, and a large area of ground has since been staked."

Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

ON AN EARLY DATE.

AUCTION
..OF..
ELEGANT
Furniture and Effects

Particulars later.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

THE FOLLOWING
Mining Stocks
Will Make You Money:

A few weeks ago we advised our clients to buy Cariboo of Camp McKinney at 76. The stock has advanced 18 points since then and will go still higher. Noble Five has doubled in price, and should go much higher.

BUY CARIBOO (Camp McKinney) .. 74½
BUY NOBLE FIVE 5¾
BUY WATERLOO 3¼
BUY RAMBLER CARIBOO. 24½

For other quotations, call at our office. There are signs of an advance in all stocks within the next few weeks, buy now at the low prices.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
The oldest firm of Mining Stock Brokers in the Province.

Capital City Cycling Club
VICTORIA, B. C.
Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, M. P., Hon. Pres.

FIRST
Monster Race Meet
AND GRAND
Bicycle Carnival
Of the above club will be held on
Saturday, Sept. 1st.,
—AT—
Oak Bay Park

Under the patronage and presence of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, His Honor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere Rear-Admiral and Mrs. L. A. Beaumont and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward.

LIST OF EVENTS.
will include
AMATEUR.

One mile novice; quarter mile open; one mile open, paced; five miles, open, paced; one mile C. C. C. C. championship; two mile open, handicap; one mile boys.

PROFESSIONAL.
(All Time Limit.)

One mile open; one mile handicap, quarter mile exhibition;; two mile lap; five mile, open; one mile, B. C. championship.

Races open to Officers of Her Majesty's Naval and Land Forces, races open to non-commissioned officers and men of all branches of H. M. service, obstacle races, etc.

AN AFTERNOON OF SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT.

Fifth Regiment Band in Attendance.

The first race will be called at 2 p.m. sharp. Admission, 25 cents, grand stand, 25 cents extra. Special arrangements for carriages.

For forms of entry and all information, apply to
HERBERT CUTHBERT, President,
PERCY RICHARDSON, Hon. Secretary,
WM. DEE, Hon. Secretary.

Liberal - Conservative Association.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the above Association will be held on
Tuesday, August 21st.
AT 8 P.M.
IN THE
FORESTERS' HALL

Above T. N. Hibben & Co.'s, Government street, for the following business:

Election of officers for the ensuing year,

Selection of delegates to the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Union at New Westminster on August 30th next.

Fixing of date for a Convention to select candidates for the forthcoming General Elections.

All Liberal-Conservatives are urged to be present.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, Pres.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An Eastern gentleman, with a practical business experience, a resident of Seattle for the past ten years, until recently in business; wishes to interest some gentleman possssed of means, and good business ability, with a view to a partnership in the establishment of a Commission and Jobbing business in the handling of Staple Food Products, at Seattle.
Advertiser has a practical knowledge of Local, State and Alaska conditions.
Address: "J. C.," this Office.

BROWN'S
Four Crown Whisky.
The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

MISS S. F. SMITH
A.T.C.M.

Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medallist of H. M. Field, Leipzig, Germany,
Will recommence classes in
PIANOFORTE PLAYING
THEORY OF MUSIC

Assisted by MISS M. M. SILL, a certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.
For terms apply at studio, 57 FORT ST., between 1 and 6 p.m.
Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st 1900.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
Victoria, B.C.

PATRON AND VISITOR.
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
STAFF:

J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxon., Head Master. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M.A., Cantab. H. J. S. Muskett, Esq., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age and upwards. Military drill. Technical art including mechanical drawing. The Christmas term will commence on Monday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 p.m.

APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

Technical School
33 BLANCHARD STREET.
WILL OPEN
Tuesday, August 21,
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Ladies' Morning Classes, Evening Classes for artisans and others, Boys' and Girls' Classes, Saturday Class for Teachers.
The prospectus giving the hours and fees may be had at the school from 2 to 5, or by letter addressed to
DAVID BLAIR, Master.
Aug. 1900.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF DOGS

Notice is hereby given that if the tax on dogs is not paid at my office within three weeks from date, a summons will be issued for recovery of the same with costs.
CHAS. KENT,
City Hall, Victoria, Collector.
August 9, 1900.
(Times Copy.)

Vancouver Electrical Works

Electro-plating outfits from $5.00 upwards. Spark dynamos for gas engines. Regulators and convertors for Dentistry and Cautery work to operate on 110 volts alternating circuits. All kinds of Electrical apparatus made to order. Dynamos and Motors.
Complete Lighting Plants Installed.
Vancouver Electrical Works,
20 Cordova St., E. Vancouver.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS
BEST MAKES.
Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

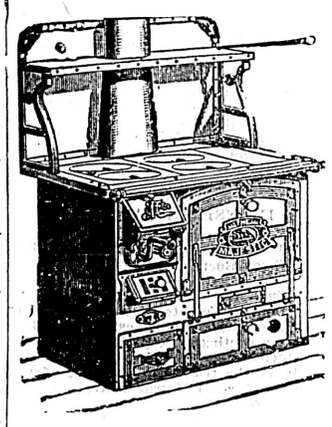
Just Arrived.
Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF
Summer Corsets.
MRS. W. BICKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

Our Word For It

THE MAN IN A SUIT OF OUR TAILOR-MADE CLOTHES IS TRIM. THAT EXPRESSES THE PERFECTION, NEATNESS AND STYLE TO WHICH MEN OF GOOD ASPIRE. YOU WON'T FIND ANY TRIMMER MEN THAN THE MEN WEARING FIT-REFORM SUITS.

NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe
73 GOVT. ST., VICTORIA.



THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in the world.

Geo. Powell & Co.
AGENTS.
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
Jelly Glasses, all sizes.
Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and Hardware are our special lines.

Cheapside
VICTORIA, B. C.

1900. 1900.
Provincial Exhibition
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
The Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.
WILL BE HELD AT
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
OCTOBER, 2, 3, 4, 5.

$20,000 IN PRIZES $20,000
OPEN TO THE WORLD.
A ROUND OF PLEASURE FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS.
CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE, MANITOBA VS. WESTMINSTER.
Tug of War, Horse Races, Bicycle Races, Aquatics, Naval and Military Sports, Gymkhana, Baseball, Football.
BAND TOURNAMENT.
Magnificent Illuminations. Grand Concert Each Evening. Special Attractions.
Monster excursions from all points at greatly reduced rates.
No Entrance Fee Charged For Exhibits.
EXECUTIVE—His Worship, Mayor Scott, T. J. Trapp, G. D. Brymner, W. J. Mathers, C. G. Major, Ald. Reid, Ald. Sinclair, Ald. Adams, R. F. Anderson, A. Mains.

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and full particulars, write to
T. J. TRAPP, President. W. H. KEARY, Manager and Secretary.

Preventives and Cures.

Form a big item in the toilet of really careful and fastidious women in a climate like this. Our Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

Should be in every home. It counteracts the effects of the sun, wind, smoke, soot and dust. 25 cents per bottle. We have other lotions, creams, powders, hair dressings, toilet waters, etc. We invite inspection.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

CHEMIST.

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Study This!

Astigmatic troubles are the most troublesome of eye defects. Both distant and near vision are affected by them. They are the cause of a large percentage of eye strain. CAN YOU SEE each of above dots perfectly black and clear? If not, you should at once have your eyes examined and corrected by glasses.

Every form of defective eye sight carefully diagnosed and corrected by

BLYTH, THE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

65 Fort Street. Near Douglas Street.

A Fact

No Longer Questioned

Physicians and laymen alike now fully recognize the benefit of using cereal foods for breakfast purposes

Have you tried the following lines, all of which we keep, and numerous other lines? CREAM OF WHEAT, very delicious.

GRANO,

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

ROLLED BARLEY.

GERMEA.

Telephone orders will receive careful attention.

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Tel. 88. The Leading Grocers.

Start The Day Right.

Through the hot weather it is necessary to have the best and most stimulating food. The breakfast is incomplete without a cup of good coffee, and our Pure Java and Mocha is the best coffee for the price. It helps you stand the heat, and fits you for the duties or the pleasures to come.

The Saunders Grocery Co., L't'd'.

BRANCH STORE AT ALBERNI.

VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

Sunday, Aug. 19.		Monday, Aug. 20.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
4 10 a.m.	1.9 feet	5 10 a.m.	1 7 feet.
12:30 p m	7 3 feet.	1 30 p.m	7 8 feet
4:00 p.m	7.2 feet.	5 30 p.m.	7 4 feet
9:30 p.m	8.2 feet.	10.40 p m.	7.8 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask For Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.

District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

View china and vases at Russell's. *

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

A CLOSE SHAVE.

Will not hurt you a bit if you use Elder Flower and Witch Hazel Cream on your face after the operation. Everyone who has used it says it's just the thing. 25c. a bottle at Davies' Drug Store, Open day and night, 32 Government St., successors to C. E. Jones.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside. *

See advertisement in Wanted Column for waiters at the Union Club. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice. 17 Five Sisters' block. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

Some people don't realize their privileges. What would not the inhabitants of Ladysmith have given for a plentiful supply of Hondi Ceylon Tea? *

Just Received.—Latest designs in combs, hair wavers and curlers, etc., also latest styles of ornamental hair work, etc. C. Kosche, 55 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C. *

Farmers, Attention!—Highest price paid for hay and grain at Blue Post, 114-116 Johnson street. Full lines of groceries, wines and liquors. Telephone 497. *

WE SELL SOAP

Of all kinds, from Roger & Gallet's finest perfumed down to the popular Pine Tar Soap. They are too numerous to mention, but you will always find the best at our store. We have a special Transparent Glycerine Soap at 10c. per tablet, 3 tablets for 25c. which has no equal for that money. See windows. F. W. Fawcett & Co., Chemists, 49 Govt. St.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant.—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hote dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

A Great Cut

"Pretty late for buying a straw hat," you say?

Well, that's the reason we have cut the price so deep.

And then, you know, there are two months left for wearing straw hats, and you will save money and get a nice head-dress at the same time.

See these, anyway.

SEA & GOWEN,

Gents' Furnishers.

89 Douglas Street. I. O. O. F. Block.

Furs Made and Renovated.

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.

FOR SALE

Quite a selection of First-Class Houses, Farms and Building Sites.

FOR RENT.

Several Well Furnished Hou from $20 up.

Some particularly good houses and cottages, unfurnished.

C. C. REVANS,
LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT.
34a. GOVERNMENT STREET.

Local Agent for Dowsett, Knight & Co., Land Agents, London, Eng.

Hereafter all advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on pages 4 and 8.

Lucky Numbers.—E. A. Morris' weekly premiums resulted as follows: First prize, 11,994; second, 14,029; third, 14,238; fourth, 11,974.

Child's Funeral.—The funeral of the infant son of Henry Noble, of the Gorge road, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Barraclough officiating.

Garden Party.—On Wednesday evening next a garden party will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Macaulay, under the patronage of Bishop Orth, in aid of St. Andrew's R.C. church.

To Welcome Soldiers.—A meeting of the citizens' patriotic committee will be held at the city hall to-morrow afternoon at 4, to arrange for the reception of the Victorians returning from South Africa.

Police Court.—William Carter, charged with stealing a quantity of lumber, the property of Daniel Adams, was given a preliminary hearing in the police court yesterday and the case remanded for one week.

Low Rate.—The Great Northern railway, through the local agent, Mr. C. Wurtele, announces that round trip tickets will be sold on the 21st and 22nd instance, to Toronto for $86.50. This low rate is made on account of the contion shortly to be held there.

All Must Attend.—The following district order has been issued by Lt.-Col. Benson, D.O.C.: "It is notified for general information that the mobilization of Esquimalt fortress will take place on September 2 and 3, 1900. The Fifth Regiment, C.A., and Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, being organized mainly to assist in the defence of this fortress, every officer, N.C.O. and man must attend. Detailed orders will be issued in due course."

Answers to Questions.—The programme for this evening at the Universal Brotherhood meeting is, "Answers to Questions on Christianity and Theosophy," arising from the debate on this subject which was concluded last Sunday. The debate, which lasted over two weeks, has created a good deal of interest, and as a number of questions on the subject have been since addressed to the speakers, it has been decided to devote this evening to answering the same. The meeting opens at 8:15 p.m., at Universal Brotherhood hall, 28 Broad street (up-stairs).

Nome's Terrors.—The horrors of Nome are briefly, but strongly, set out in a letter which Mr. P. J. Davies, of this city, has received from San Francisco, telling of the adventures of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Isaacs, who has just reached San Francisco from the North. Mr. Isaacs left Nome just before the quarantine was declared, and was 38 days on his voyage south in a sailing vessel. He says, in regard to Nome: "People are actually starving to death. It was terrible to see strong men and women crying in the street for hunger."

Council Business.—Ald. Brydon has two notices of motion posted at the city hall of resolutions which he will introduce at to-morrow evening's meeting of the city council—one asking that the old stable building on Broad street condemned by sanitary officer be destroyed, and another that the work of laying permanent sidewalks on Yates and Broad streets be proceeded with at once. At the same meeting Ald John Hall will move that all money collected as fines from bicyclists who may offend by riding on the sidewalks be placed as the nucleus to a fund for the purpose of providing bicycling paths.

Dangerous Man.—Major A. W. Jones yesterday lodged a complaint with the city police regarding the conduct of an individual, whose identity is not yet known, who, on Wednesday evening last, on the corner of Cook and Scoresby streets, frightened a number of ladies by his extraordinary conduct. The ladies were about entering a residence at the locality mentioned, when, just under the electric on the corner, a "short, thick-set man, wearing a double-breasted coat with large buttons, and a mask," approached them and peered into their faces. He had one hand behind his back. The ladies crossed the street to the house which they intended to enter, so as to avoid the man; but on looking back they saw he was following them and had in his hand either a knife or revolver. Now thoroughly alarmed, the ladies screamed for assistance. Hearing cries, the man at once took to his heels. Every effort will be made by the police to apprehend the offender, who is evidently a most dangerous character.

The ideal place for ladies to lunch and dine at is The Victoria Cafe, 51 Fort street, where a daintily served meal can be had. Six courses for 25 cents. *

The Services In the Churches

Announcements Made For Morning and Evening by City Pastors.

Musical Arrangements and Subjects of Some of the Sermons.

At Christ Church cathedral to-day, the preacher both morning and evening will be Rev. Canon Beanlands. The choral arrangements follow:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Elevation in A flat .. ..Batiste
Venite .....
Psalms for the day.
Te Deum ....Oakeley
Jubilate ....Ouseley
Hymns 533, 161, 345.
Voluntary—Prelude and Fugue in F..Bach

EVENING.

Voluntary—Serenade .... Braga
Pro. Hymn 179.
Magnificat ....Garrett
Nunc Dimittis ....Beethoven
Hymns 260, 229, 300.
Rec. Hymn 436.
Voluntary—A Royal Procession.. ..Spurney

There will be morning prayer at 11, and evensong at 7 at St. John's church, the Rev. Percival Jenns being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—He Shall Feed His Flock ..Handel
Hymns 379, 290, 233.
Organ—Postlude in D ....Rink

EVENING.

Organ—Pastorale in G ....Smart
Hymns 257, 287, 23.
Organ—Gloria from Twelfth Mass .Mozart

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal, Bishop Cridge will preach in the morning on "Temptation" and Dr. Wilson in the evening on "Speak Evil of No Man."

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian, corner of Douglas and Broughton streets, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, minister, will conduct public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school is held at 2:30, and Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening service.

At the First Presbyterian church, corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30 p.m., Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. and Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. Miss Holden, of Montreal, will sing a solo in the evening.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Weber, of Seattle, will occupy the pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church this morning, the preacher in the evening will be Rev. J. G. Hastings, the pastor. The subject of the pastor's sermon will be "Christianity and Consistency." The morning sermon at Calvary Baptist church will be preached by the pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, and the evening sermon by Dr. Weber. Sunday school and Bible class is held in connection with both churches at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

Rev. E. S. Rowe, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, will preach at 11 a.m and 7 p.m., the morning subject being "When Everything Goes Right," and the evening subject "A Good City for Sinners." Sacrament of the Lord's supper and reception of new members will follow the evening service.

Both services at the Centennial church will be conducted by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, his morning subject being "The Duty of Service," and his evening subject "Overcoming."

At the Victoria West church Rev. J. D. P. Knox will preach in the morning and Rev. F. Okell in the evening. Sunday school is held at all the Methodist churches at 2:30.

* * *

Services will be held at the First Congregational church in the morning, at 11, and evening, at 7. In the morning the Rev. J. C. Bryant will preach, and in the evening the Rev. R. Hughes. After the evening service a rally of the Young Peoples' Christian Endeavor societies of the city will be held and addresses and songs will be given. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

At the Christian Catholic church, corner of Pandora and Broad streets, services will be held at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. The afternoon service is devoted to Divine healing, teaching and preaching, and prayer for the sick. The evening service is largely evangelistic. Junior societies meet at 10 a.m.

* * *

The debate on "Christianity and Theosophy" will be continued at this evening's meeting of the Universal Brotherhod.

Park Swan's Spree.—Park Commissioner John Hall was busy all day yesterday on a hunt for the swan which is "playin' hookey" from the park ponds. It was reported early in the day that the bird had been seen at Fowl Bay, and in the evening the thrilling news came from Esquimalt that the swan was seen floating about the harbor of Britain's naval base on the North Pacific. Ald. Hall, seen last evening, is quite certain that ultimately the wanderer will return.

Doulton's manganous carbon, Pasteur and Success water filters at Weiler Bros.' *

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

CONCERT AT PARK.

Programme to Be Rendered This Afternoon by Fifth Regiment Band.

The fine programme prepared by Bandmaster Finn for this afternoon's concert at the park should tempt a large crowd to enjoy the delights of a most attractive open-air entertainment. The regimental band has been faithfully rehearsing Wagner's "Grand March," from "Tannhauser," and the performance of this masterpiece will furnish evidence of the enterprise of Bandmaster Finn in constantly adding to their extensive repertoire. The rest of the appended programme presents a pleasing variety of classical and popular numbers:

Grand March fr. "Tannhauser" .. Wagner
Overture—"Raymond" .. ..Thomas
Etude de Concert—"Spring Flowers".. .. ..Bousquet
Grand Fantasia on "My Old Kentucky Home" ....Foster
(Introducing solos for principal instruments, and giving the band, as it does, ample scope in which to display its capabilities in ensemble playing.)
Selection fr. "A Gaiety Girl" .. .. ..Jones
Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhauser".. .. ..Wagner
Character Piece—"The Cocoanuts" ....Hermann
March—"Souvenir of India" .. ..Rollinson
God Save the Queen.

The Orphans' Excursion.—Upwards of seven hundred took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy a delightful sail to Albert Head yesterday on the steamer City of Nanaimo, on the occasion of the Orphans' excursion. The services of the steamer were given gratuitously by Messrs. R. Runsmuir & Sons, as were also those of Finn's band, which discoursed sweet music during the two trips made. Through the kindness of private donors an ample supply of refreshments was provided.

Pump Stolen.—When Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Co. moved into their new premises, they had placed on the outside a lever pump for the accommodation of bicyclists, and the best proof that their action was appreciated by the wheelmen of the city was the number of times it was used during the day and night. A few evenings ago, however, some party or parties who thought they had more use for it than cyclists, unscrewed it from its moorings, and the pump has not been seen since. The police were notified, and there the matter ends. Another pump will be placed outside by the firm, which will be bolted, padlocked and guarded.

Art Studio.—Miss McClung will open classes and meet all those intending to take lessons in china painting, water-colors or drawing, at her studio, Five Sisters' block, Room 20, on August 21. Miss McClung had such a successful exhibition at the Driard that she has decided to give a term of lessons at the above address, where she will also have some choice pieces of decorated china for sale. Intending pupils will find a supply of necessary materials for sale at the studio. *

A Sheriff's Troubles.—A few days ago Deputy Sheriff Siddall was called upon in the performance of his duty to seize the stock of a Douglas street tailoring firm who had got behind in their accounts. He did so and formally took possession. Steps leading to an arrangement with their creditors were instituted by the proprietors. As day after day passed, however, it suddenly dawned on the sheriff that the stock was growing beautifully less all the time, and he determined to keep a close watch. The very next day he discovered a quantity of goods in the store packed for removal. He thereupon had the whole lot of goods removed to another store.

W. C. T. U.

The modern girl is not preparing to get married, as of yore, but is training herself in order that she may live independently by earning her own living. When a young man fails to marry and support a woman in dignity as wife and mother, as he should, he has no right to find fault if she becomes his rival in the higher industries and professions, and forces him into menial avocations, or idleness. Man's first duty to woman is to see that she shall not be obliged to go out into the world to earn her own livelihood. It is not women's, but man's fault, that she does not marry. She is foregoing her good-intended mission, not from choice, but because improvidence among young men have made it justifiable and wise for her to do so. Impurity destroys the natural affections and the nobler aspirations and fills the soul with hatred and remorse; it shuts out love and hope and Heaven, and while moral heroes and women are waging a relentless warfare against intemperance and vice, young men, crippled by guilt, stand afar off without strength to enlist in the conflicts. Cannon Farrar thinks temperance reform the most urgent of national remedies for the most dangerous of national evils.—Com.

A Horse to Him.—George R. Jackson won the horse Wallateer, which was raffled last night at Campbell's cigar store. His throw was 47.

New styles of library, table and banquet lamps are already arriving at Weiler Bros.' *

CUT WORMS

Chrystolina is sure death to this pest. Just the thing for spraying and sprinkling. A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

Sunshine Manr'g Co.

TELEPHONE 823.

VICTORIA GOLF CLUB.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—The notice headed thus in your issue of the 11th inst. has been called to my attention. I should be glad if you would publish this communication so that it may be known, as the fact is, that the committee did not authorize any such notice to be given, nor were they consulted about it, or aware of its existence until after it appeared in your paper, when they took the earliest oportunity to have it removed.

A. P. LUXTON,
Captain, Victoria Golf Club.
(Vancouver Province Please Copy.)

We keep constantly on hand a stock of

FIRE PROOF SAFES

IN ALL SIZES

M. W. WAITT & CO.

No. 44 Government St

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

Regina Music Box.

IN THE COUNTRY HOME.—When you go to the country buy a Regina Music Box for the summer cottage. It renders the most brilliant music with a richness of tone that is a revelation to lovers of fine music.

AT A SUMMER HOTEL.—A Regina Music Box at a summer resort makes it more attractive for the guests and becomes one of the features of the house. It furnishes the most beautiful music at all times.

IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES.—A Regina Music Box with automatic coin slot is a wonderful money-maker in any public place, paying for itself in a very short time, all the while promoting trade and making the place more attractive.

We carry them in all styles.

FLETCHER BROS.,

MUSIC DEALERS.

Negligee Shirts Half Price

And less. Yesterday was negligee shirt day and no mistake. We sold quite half of those advertised for

50 cents

But there's still satisfactory choosing for those who call to-day. We've added a few more lines to fill up the sold out sizes. Choose for 50 cents. Worth up to $1.50 each. All shown in our east window.

W. G. CAMERON.

Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.

55 Johnson Street

No Flaws Here

We want you to notice our complete, well made and stylish line of men's shirts. There are no flaws of which we are aware. Bring them back if you find them otherwise.

If you want some very fine shirts, we would draw your attention to the following lines of English manufacture:

Oxford Shirts, Soft Fronts -	$2.00
Ascot Shirts, " " -	2.00
Ceylon Flannel Shirts with White Neckbands -	2.25
Silk and Wool Shirts with White Neckbands -	2.50

W. & J. Wilson

83 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE WHITE HOUSE

We Are Ready to Show You

NEW AUTUMN COSTUMES
NEW COSTUME CLOTHS
NEW BLOUSES and HOUSE WAISTS

HAVING recently completed arrangements that give us the sole right to sell the product of two of the foremost Dress Goods makers of Europe, we are in a better position than ever to do the Dress Goods business of Victoria. Our shipment received this week includes the latest colorings in

Cheviots, Shrunk Cloths and Satin Faced Cloths.

MOST SUITABLE FOR TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

Ladies' Costumes.

New Fall Styles. Every garment artistically tailored and made specially to our order. The department is under the care of a competent person; all alterations are made without charge, and not a single garment is allowed to leave the premises until we are quite sure the purchaser is satisfied with it in every particular.

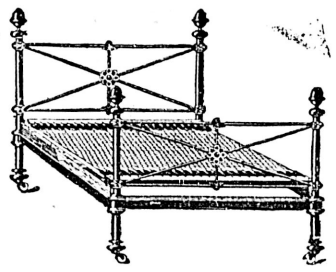
Autumn Blouses and House Waists.

In Sateen, Cashmere, French Flannels and handsome Plaids. In all sizes and great variety of shades.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.'Y.

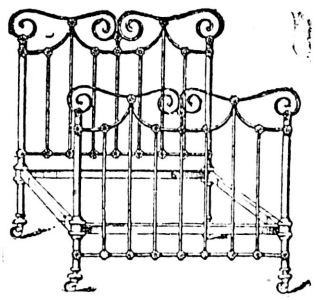
WEILER BROS.

Brass and Iron Bed Department.



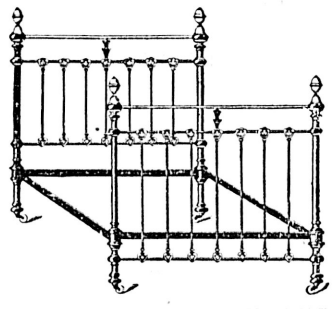
NO. 200—IRON, WHITE ENAMELLED.

3 feet wide.....$6 50
3 feet 6 inches wide..... 7 00
4 feet 6 inches wide..... 7 50



NO. 500—WHITE, BLUE, PINK, OR GREEN ENAMELLED.

3 feet wide.....$8 50
3 feet 6 inches wide..... 9 00
4 feet 6 inches wide..... 9 50

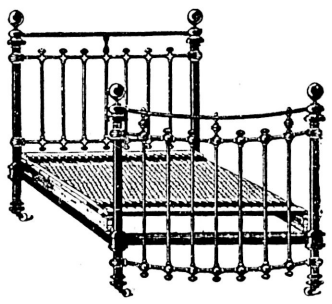


NO. 316—IRON, WHITE AND BLACK ENAMELLED.

3 feet wide.....$11 50
3 feet 6 inches wide..... 12 00
4 feet wide..... 12 00
4 feet 6 inches wide..... 12 00

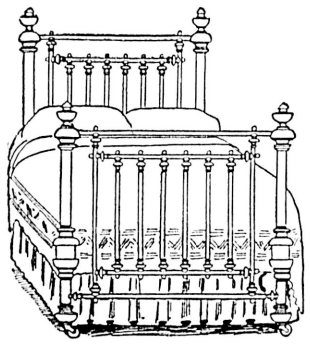
NO. 800—WHITE, BLUE, PINK AND GREEN ENAMELLED.

4 feet 6 inches wide.....$25 00



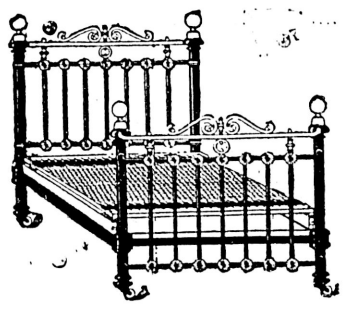
NO. 422—WHITE, BLUE, PINK AND GREEN ENAMELLED.

4 feet 6 inches wide.....$18 00



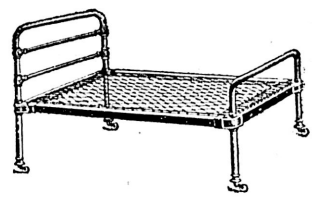
NO. 550—BRASS.

4 feet 6 inches wide.....$35 00



NO. 1,600—BRASS.

4 feet 6 inches wide.....$65 00



NO. 274—HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION BEDSTEAD, BLACK FINISH.

2 feet 6 inches wide, complete with wire bottom.....$11 00
3 feet wide, complete with wire bottom 12 00

All above bedsteads are priced without wire bottoms excepting No. 274, which are priced with some. We have 5 grades and patterns of wire bottoms to suit all bedsteads as well as many other styles—also Child's Cribs, Cots, etc.—Entire Line shown on our 4th floor.

SHOWROOMS COR GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STS.

NOTES OF THE LEGISLATURE

Business Is Progressing Rapidly—Some of the New Bills.

With the passing of the estimates the back of the session is supposed to have been broken, and, all precedents to the contrary, the opposition seem this year to be quite as pleased as the government that this piece de resistance has been so quickly and easily despatched. The increased expenditure, and that even to the extent of half a million over the estimates, was readily accepted by the members on Mr. Speaker's left, and only Mr. McInnes' attacks upon the government over quite other matters showed that there were still no parties in the house. Mr. Turner scored quite a record, as the budget was disposed of complete in eight hours.

With the Hon. Mr. Wells, however, these honors must be divided, as it is over the appropriations to public works that many of the difficulties of the budget are found to arise. Entering upon the duties of his department less than two months ago, this minister quickly grasped the details and system of that far-stretching field, and his ready explanations of all questions arising out of the different votes showed readily that the new head of that department was a master in his craft.

That the need of official representation at the Empire's heart was fully recognized throughout the province was fully shown by the fact that the grant of $10,000 towards the re-establishment of an agent-general's office in London was unanimously, nay almost enthusiastically, passed.

But while the members of the upper country are bethinking themselves of home and the sage brush, a considerable work yet remains to be done. Over a score of bills have yet to be completed. Thus far this session 58 have been introduced. Of these two have been withdrawn because of certain irregularities and will be reintroduced at an early date. Two others have also been retired at the instance of their movers, both with the view of shortening the session. Three bills, all opposition measures, have fallen by the wayside, viz., the former McInnes labor bill, the game law amendments of that same gentleman, and the amendment regarding the assayers, which had fallen by the wayside. Four bills have been assented to and 24 others are ready for that final stage on their way to the statute book.

Amongst these last are the Sandon and Greenwood relief bills, while the Vancouver city and Phoenix bills are yet in their earlier stages. The New Westminster bill has been already assented to.

Amongst the bills yet coming on, interesting debates may possibly arise over several, four of which would be the Deceived Workmen's bill, of Mr. Curtis, in relation to bringing men in to work where a strike is on; the McInnes labor bill, setting out from 45 avenues of labor all non-Caucasians who cannot read; Mr. Brown's proposal to introduce the referendum system regarding bonus given by municipalities to cities, and the labor regulation bill, introduced by Mr. Helmcken.

Of the various amendments offered by the opposition to the Vancouver and Westminster Railway charter bill, notice has already been given that they will be introduced again on the coming up of several other charters, none of which have as yet been granted this session. It is understood, however, that the opposition, having already put themselves on record in this regard, and being in quite as big a hurry to get home as any of the other members, will not waste time by insisting again in these amendments during the present session.

It is understood that through representations made to the members of the government yesterday, the old rate of pay will be restored to the laborers on the road. This had been reduced in 1898 in many places from $2.50 to $2 per day.

Mr. Helmcken's suggestion to the Hon. Mr. Bride's bill relieving the volunteers in South Africa from any loss through the mining regulations, is receiving quite favorable comment throughout the lobbies. The senior member for Victoria advises that crown grants of their claims be issued to the boys who had filed them.

The supplementary estimates, which will probably be brought down on Wednesday, will, it is expected, contain an estimate for the erection of a new Government House. Of course the sum is as yet uncertain, but Mr. Helmcken has suggested that at least $20,000 be granted to this purpose. A nest egg of $12,000 is already in the treasury, the proceeds of the insurance policies which had covered Carey Castle. Mr. Price Ellison, however, has suggested that this new building should be quite in keeping with the other government buildings of the Capital City. Both Provincial and Dominion buildings were of a most creditable sort, and the standard in this instance especially should not be allowed to fall. To the parliament buildings he and many others had some time since objected, but he was quite prepared at last to admit his mistake, and as a member from the Manland and the Interior, he would assure the government that the appropration would meet with general approbation.

HOW WOMEN WORK HARD.

Immense Amount of Energy Expended In Holding Up the Trailing Skirts.

From New York Sun.

"In one afternoon's shopping the women of Greater New York expend sufficient energy to propel the combined navies of the world!"

The girl in the mortar board said this and then looked about her for the effect.

"Oh, oh," groaned the two organdie girls, failing limply against each other. But the girl in the Ladysmith hat said scornfully, "It's that mortar board, she can't help doing sums when she's got it on."

"They'd do it," continued the girl with the headpiece, ignoring interruptions and beginning to figure, "by means of the trailing dress skirt. In Greater New York there are, according to the last estimate, 3,000,000 people, or 600,000 families. On a basis of two adult females to each family there are 1,200,000 women, most of whom are addicted to the long skirt habit—at least 1,000,000 of them. The average length of time consumed by a woman in a day's shopping is about five hours. Her dress skirt must be held up continually while in the streets and stores. The weight of an ordinary street skirt as held by the hand is from two to five pounds, but taking the minimum weight of two pounds which each woman carries in her hand continually during the five hours, she expends a lifting force of two pounds every instant, 120 pounds a minute, 7,200 pounds an hour, and 36,000 pounds during the five hours. The 1,000,000 long skirted women of New York would, on the same basis, exert a lifting power of 36,000,000,000 pounds during the day's shopping tour, which is equal to 1,090,909 horse power. The average indicated horse power of a first-class battle ship in the United States navy is 12,000. At this rate the power or energy expended by the women of New York in a single day in carrying their dress trains would propel 1,090 battle ships."

And the girl in the mortar board looked up triumphantly from her figures. The others looked interested and the mortar board girl began at her figures again.

"It takes only 1,022 horse power," she went on, "to move a train of 60 loaded freight cars twenty-five miles an hour. With the equivalent of 1,090,909 horse power expended by the women they could move 1,067 such trains. Applied to the ordinary tasks of a household, such as sweeping, washing dishes, attending babies etc., this enormous force now wasted would solve the household problem in a jiffy and leave muscles to spare. It would sweep 1,800 000,000 rooms, allowing 20 pounds of energy to a room. It would wash 36,000,000,000 dishes, giving a pound to each dish. And it would carry 2,400,000,000 babies each weighing fifteen pounds.

"By investigation it appears that the vast majority of New York women feel themselves unable to attend to their simple household affairs because they are not strong enough. In the matter of dress skirts, they are feminine Herculeses."

Then the mortar board girl threw down her pencil.

"Dear me, I didn't know we were working at it so hard. We'll never wear the horrid things again," declared the organdie girl.

"Never mind, they are going out this season, anyhow," murmured the Ladysmith girl.

Nature "makes all things beautiful in their time." Every one of life's seasons, when life moves on Nature's lines, has its own charm and beauty. Many women dread that period when they must experience change of life. They fear that face and form may suffer by the change, and that they may fail to please those whom they love. The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription in this crisis of woman's life lies in the fact that it assists Nature. Its use preserves the balance and buoyancy of the mind and sustains the physical powers. Many women have expressed their gratitude for the help and comfort given by "Favorite Prescription" in this trying period. Its benefits are not passing, but permanent, and conduce to mental happiness as well as physical strength.

HARD TO SOLVE.

How Can Two Persons Divide a Farthing?

How can two persons pay one farting between them?

This exciting problem, set the other day to two unfortunate defendants by the deputy judge of the Wolverhampton County Court, has apparently no solution.

Sympathizers with the unhappy defendants condemned to wrestle with the distressing question have written to the Daily Mail from all over the country making suggestions for overcoming the difficulty.

Various correspondents, one at Hull and one in London, one at Belfast and one at West Stanley, wrote to say that they possessed half farthings and one-third farthings. The dates on the former coins were 1843, 1844, and 1845; on the latter, 1876 and 1878.

Thinking that the troubles of the Wolverhampton gentlemen were at an end, a Daily Mail reporter went to the mint to procure, if possible, some of these coins. The chief clerk shook his head and smiled.

"The one-third farthings," he said, "are still struck from time to time, but only for use in the colony of Malta.

"As for the half-farthings," he continued "none have been made since 1860, when all copper coins were called in and only bronze became legal tender. You can still buy half-farthings, but being made of copper, and therefore not legal tender, they would not meet the case."

At a curiosity shop the Daily Mail representative subsequently bought four half-farthings for the sum of two pence each. He then offered them to a London county council omnibus conductor. The conductor placed them in his palm, gazed at them for a moment, said "ain't no blessed mint," and handed them back without another word.

So the deputy judge of Wolverhampton has seemingly imposed a fine which can be only met by an "illegal tender."

The best solution in the circumstances comes from Manchester. "Has the court," asks a correspondent, "any right to refuse change? If not, let the men plank down their farthings and demand a half-farthing back. If change is not forthcoming surely they can sue the county court."

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of it—Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

COST OF WEAPONS.

From These Figures the Cost of a War May Be Imagined.

One of the sources of expense in war may be described as "wastage" of material. In the bombardment of Alexandria between 7 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. the British fleet in a somewhat vigorous fashion deposited 3,165 shells upon Egyptian soil and about 500 Egyptians were killed. This was undoubtedly good shooting, in view of the fact that it took the Germans, when besieging Mezieres in 1870, at the rate of three and one-half shells a minute, 193,000 large projectiles to kill 300 people, that is to say, 643 shells a head, and that the Boers, in the earlier stage of the present war, dumped 2,680 shells into Ladysmith and only killed eight persons.

In the Crimean war the total number of combatants was 1,460,500, and they fired 89,000,000 shots, with the result that 51,945 soldiers were killed in battle and 66,397 died from their wounds; therefore, to all intents and purposes, 118,342 bullets found a billet, and 88,881,658 were wasted.

In the Franco-German war, where the weapons used were of a superior quality, especially as regards precision, the victorious host of Germans fired off 30,000,000 small arm cartridges and 363,000 rounds of artillery, with the result that 77,000 French troops were killed outright or died from their wounds. The wastage, therefore, on the German side amounted to 30,286,000 shot and shell, and that on the side of the French would amount to quite as much. The ordinary man will now have an inkling where money goes in war time.

It is fortunate in view of the fact that after the battle of Modder River, the trenches in some places were knee deep in cartridge cases, that cartridges are not very evpensive, costing the Royal Laboratory, in the case of .303 inch cordite cartridges with bullet for small arms, about $20 a 1,000 to make, a price somewhat suggestive of stocktaking sales and alarming sacrifices. In this engagement one battalion of Grenadiers fired 52,000 cartridges (say $1,040 worth) and a battalion of the Coldstreams 126,000; wholesale value, $2,520.

In 1898 the Royal Laboratory made, among many other things 66,979,606 of these cartridges, which, if placed end to end, would extend from Woolwich half way to the Cape; in addition to 1,049,712 other cordite cartridges intended for the Webley pistol, and costing nearly $12 a 1,000 to manufacture.

Cordite, by the way, which comes in handy as an explosive in so many ways, costs from 33 cents a pound—not much perhaps by the pound—but the price amounts up when 945,560 pounds are manufactured in the year, as at Waltham Abbey.

Gunpowder varies in price according to quality in a marvellous manner. One quality, of which little is manufactured at Waltham, costs nearly $2 a 100 pounds, while picric is quoted at about $95 a 100 pounds; but powder at 15 cents a pound is generally used.

Guncotton in two and one-half pound slabs, measuring 6⅛x6⅛x1¾ inches costs 30 cents a pound, and when by its aid, "Long Toms" are disabled, it is cheap at the price.

With regard to other weapons, .303 inch Maxims are quoted at about $125, without extras, by the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, while a handy Gardner-Gatling chamber gun runs to about $322 when taking a quantity. The 63,712 Lee-Enfield rifles turned out at the same factory cost $13.60 each; 88,853 sword bayonets, $1.70 each; lances cost $6 each, without their flags, which run to 17 cents each, and cavalry swords entailed an expenditure of over $4.

One interesting item in respect to the panoply of war refers to the cost of the cuirass; the backs are priced at $12.25, the fronts at $14.25 each; but in addition to these there are rivets for the shoulder straps at 13 cents a hundred, shoulder straps at 10s 3¾d each, and various studs and washers to be bought ere the Lifeguardsman receives his gorgeous steel overcoat, which he leaves behind him when his "transport is on the tide."

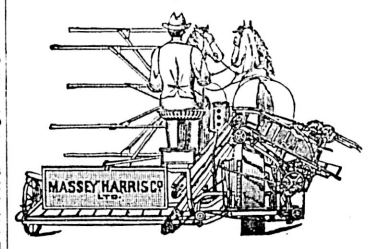
THE FIRE ALARM.

Position of the Boxes of the Victoria System.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior, James Bay
4—Carr and Simcoe Streets, "
5—Michigan and Menzies Streets, "
6—Menzies and Niagara Streets, "
7—Montreal and Kingston Streets, "
8—Montreal and Simcoe Streets, "
9—Dallas Rd and Simcoe Street, "
14—Vancouver and Burdette Streets.
15—Douglas and Humboldt Streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert Streets.
21—Yates and Broad Streets.
23—Fort and Government Streets.
24—Yates and Wharf Streets.
25—Johnson and Government Streets.
26—Douglas St. bet. Fort and View Street.
7—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cormorant St.
31—View and Blanchard Streets.
32—Fort and Quadra Streets.
34—Yates and Cook Streets.
35—Yates and Stanley Ave.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro Roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond Roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora Sreets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard Streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook Streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery Streets.
52—Government and Princess Avenue.
53—King's Road and Second Street.
54—Fountain, Douglas St, and Hillside Ave.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store Streets.
62—Discovery and Store Streets.
63—John and Bridge Streets.
64—Catherine Street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield Avenue and Esquimalt Road.
71—Douglas St., and Burnside Road.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD., LTY.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS



Wide Open Binder!

Lightest, Strongest and Best on Earth, Steel Frame. Roller Bearings.

Wagons, Buggies, Etc. Mill and Mining Supplies

For Sale by **E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.**

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

Catalogues on Application.

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS

P. O. BOX 180. . . . TELEPHONE 435.

YOUR FORTUNE FREE!

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE. By astronomical information you can be guided, and often a fortune made, a ruined life prevented and death thwarted. To PROVE to you the startling and wonderful TRUTHS concerning your own life, as revealed by this truly astonishing and indisputable science, ZARAH, THE WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOGER, will send you FREE a life horoscopical reading. Matters of LOVE, BUSINESS, HEALTH and SPECULATION all made clear. Questions answered FREE. Test it for yourself. All communications strictly confidential. Send me your birth date, with TEN CENTS for postage, etc., and I will send, FREE, your life reading, for which others charge dollars.
Address, ZARAH, THE ASTROLOGER, Lock Box 1599, Dept. G. K., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Hippodrome At Oak Bay

Yesterday's Meeting of Wheelmen Fizzle of the Worst Kind.

Couple of Hundred of Victorians Enticed Into Paying Fifty Cents Each.

A bicycle meet was held yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay track, under the auspices of no one in particular, but engineered by some Vancouver cyclists and some visiting pros. They had held a meet at Vancouver on the Saturday before and the people of the Terminal City had paid money to see it. "Let us go to Victoria," said the wheelmen, "and work the people there, too. If they are such willing performers we shall be on Easy street in a few days." They came, and yesterday afternoon they held the meet. The crowd, though, did not go. There were under three hundred people in the grand stand an hour after the advertised time, and they saw the wheelmen selling them the gold brick, for the majority had gone with a firmly planted suspicion that things would be as they were. The meet was advertised for 2:30, and some time after this there were scarcely over a dozen people in the grand stand. The feelings of the management were at freezing point. The announcer was told by A. R. Brown, of the Terminal City Cycle Club, to tell the twelve through the megaphone that "owing to the late arrivel of 'the crowd' the races would not commence until an hour later." In the meantime close on three hundred people gathered at four-bits per head, and the management thought they could afford to perform for the proceeds. They could not, however, afford to give more than two races, although as an extra attraction, Jesse Edwards might be sent around the track to attempt to lower the track record.

At 3:30 the treasurer announced that there was $112 in the treasury. "Well," said Mr. Brown, "let the show proceed. Fellers, get on the track!" he shouted, and the pros. went out to perform for their share of the cash proceeds.

The track was not quite as hard as usual, owing to the short notice given by the wheelmen not allowing of it being put in better condition. The weather conditions, though, were all that could be desired.

Angus McLeod, whose lengthy form was clad in a pink and green uniform, took the pole—his backer having won the toss—and Cotter, in a uniform of half and half red and green, had the outside. He reversed the position soon after the pistol was fired by jumping across from the line and made the pace until the tandem was caught at the corner. Then both tagged on to the tandem—and the funeral started. Twice around and the greater part of the third lap they loafed, and then the slow-going tandem dropped them in the stretch, and the riders performed. Cotter spurted first, and it was easily his race. The announcer said he had won the race in 2:18.

The second heat was even slower. The race—it was labelled, or no one would have known it was one—was the same as the preceding one, only more so. The finish, though, was more spirited, and the riders looked as if they meant it. McLeod was about a half-wheel in front of Cotter when they crossed the line.

When the riders came out for the third heat, several people on the grand stand shouted, "Put a time limit on it!" —but the committee didn't. The riders, though, did better. They chipped a second off their fastest race. This heat had no features. The two riders loafed around behind the slow tandem into the stretch, and then they rode hard for the line. McLeod jumped first and made a fast finish, with Cotter hanging to his rear wheel, as before. The races were about as exciting as a hippodrome at a circus.

The amateur race—one mile open—was more interesting. There were eight entries, Edwards and McDonald, of Vancouver, and Kennedy, Hancock, Royds, Northcott, Thompson and Lindsay, of Victoria. The race was in two heats. The first heat brought out the two visitors, McDonald and Edwards, and Northcott and Thompson, of the local cracks. The visitors won, McDonald leading Edwards by a wheel, in 2:45. Northcott was third. The race was not remarkable for any bright specimens of riding.

The second heat brought out Hancock, Lindsay, Royd and Kennedy. It was not a fast race, for the time was but 1-5 second faster than the previous heat, but it was the most interesting event of the day. Kennedy made the pace, with Royds and Hancock bunched behind him, and Lindsay tagged behind the bunch. Thus they dragged on with positions unchanged until about half around the third lap, when Hancock jumped out from the rest and rode like a veteran. Kennedy pushed him hard in the stretch, but the young local rider kept daylight between his and that rider's wheel.. Royds finished a good third, and this being the fastest heat of the two qualified for the final.

In the final, McDonald, Edwards, Hancock, Kennedy and Royds came out, and they made a snail's pace. Twice they crowded around the track, and then the judges called off the race. The time would have probably been under four minutes. The riders did not like the call back, and McDonald filed his kick. There was not any time limit on it, he said. A crowd of willing performers in the stand shouted, "Put a four minute time limit on it!" The judges, though, thought 2:40 was good enough. The riders were 2 1-5 below the limit. It was the Vancouver boys' race. It was a sponge cake to them. Hancock alone promised to put up some competition, but he lost his head.

There was to have been a one-mile amateur handicap race, and the riders came out, but the management did not think there was money enough in the till to allow of any more prizes being given, and the race was called off, much to the chagrin of the riders who had made ready. The audience was not consulted in the matter. Their part had been to pay at the entrance.

Instead, Jesse Edwards, one of the Vancouver riders, went out to beat the track record of 2:08, and he was said to have made it in 2:09 4-5. But for a bad pick-up by the pacers he promised to equal it, or come close to doing so.

THE CHAMPIONS.

The accompanying cut shows J. F. Foulkes and A. T. Goward, who, at Tacoma on Friday, again won the tennis championship of the Pacific Northwest in men's doubles, thus maintaining their unbroken record of successes. Last year, besides winning the Northwest championships, they defeated Ward and Davis, the champions of America, who toured the country with Whitman and Wright. Foulkes for several years held the Pacific Northwest championship in singles, losing it yesterday to Freeman, the California champion. He is still champion of British Columbia.

Freeman Is Champion

Defeated Foulkes in the Tennis Finals at Tacoma Yesterday.

Robert Powell Looked Upon as the Coming Man—Other Matches.

Tacoma, Aug. 16.—(Special)—The tennis tournament ended here to-day with L. R. Freeman, of Pasadena, Cal., as the champion lawn tennis expert of the Northwest. In a game to-day, replete with brilliant plays, he beat J. Fortescue Foulkes, of Victoria, three sets to one by a score of 6-1, 6-1, 1-6, 6-4.

For the first two sets in the match Freeman outplayed Foulkes at every point. He ran in on his service and came up to the net every time chance afforded. Foulkes found it impossible to pass him, as Freeman, with his abnormal reach, took everything that came near the top of the net. In the third set Foulkes saw that it was useless to try to pass Freeman, and so kept lobbing at his opponent until he had driven him to the back of the court, when he would go up to the net himself and smash the balls out of Freeman's reach. After the score had become 4-1 in games and Foulkes' favor, Freeman became very wild in his efforts to smash, and by his errors allowed Foulkes to take the set. The fourth set was a repetition of the third on Foulkes' part, but Freeman steadied down and played an almost perfect game. With the score 4-1 in games in Freeman's favor, Foulkes made a pretty rally, and by careful lobbing and accurate sideline drives he brought the game up to four games all. The next two games were both long deuce games, but although Foulkes played his best, Freeman was too good for him, and won the two games and with them the set and match. It is doubtful in his long career if Foulkes ever played better tennis than he did today, but his efforts proved useless against the net playing which Freeman has developed so highly.

In the handicap singles in the forenoon, Breeze of Tacoma beat W. L. Meyers easily—6-1, 6-1, and S. L. Brunn of Seattle beat W. D. Geary of Seattle, in a very close match, by a score of 6-4, 6-5. In the afternoon in the finals, Breeze beat Brunn by a score of 6-4, 9-7. In the early part of the match Brunn seemed to be off his game and did not begin to play until his opponent had a lead of 5-1 and forty love in the second set, when the Seattle player took a terrific brace and pulled the score up to 5 all. From there both players went at it hammer and tongs, but Brunn's hard game in the morning began to tell on his condition, and he lost the set, 9-7, and the match. Breeze thus secured possession of the Vaeth cup for one year, while Brunn won the runner-up prize.

The mixed double championship was won by Mr. Foulkes and Miss Riggs, who beat Robert Powell and Mrs. Burrell in a very close and exciting game by a score of 11-9, 6-3. The feature of the match was the volleying of Powell and his partner.

The ladies' singles was won by Miss Katherine Riggs, of Tacoma, who beat Mrs. Burrell, also of Tacoma, easily, by a score of 6-2, 6-2.

The ladies' double championship was won by Miss Riggs and Miss Kershaw, of Tacoma. They beat their opponents, Miss Banks and Miss Holbrook, of Seattle, by a score of 6-0, 6-0.

Robbie Powell will play F. C. Newton, of Seattle, who gave Foulkes such a hard tussell in the state championship, a special match to decide which is the third best player in the Northwest.

After his match with Foulkes to-day, L. R. Freeman stated that undoubtedly Foulkes was the strongest he had ever met and that should the Victorian ever go to California he would give their best players a hard time to beat him. The champion stated that should the interest now exhibited in tennis in the Northwest continue for a few more years we would without doubt have players who could compete on equal terms with those of the East. He said he looked upon R. B. Powell of Victoria as one of the coming tennis experts, and that W. D. Geary and S. L. Brunn of Seattle, and R. Breeze of Tacoma, and R. R. Benham of Spokane, all show great promise as players. He said of Powell that no man whom he had ever met had passed him as frequently and with such success as the young Victorian expert.

There was a large and fashionable attendance present here to-day, who followed the matches with great interest. The weather was absolutely perfect. The prizes were distributed by Mr. W. V. Burrell of Tacoma. After Mr. Foulkes had made a speech in his usual happy vein, and Mr. A. T. Goward of Victoria, had also made a very clever speech, the crowd dispersed, and thus ended the most sucessful tennis tournament ever given by the Tacoma Tennis Club.

Vancouver Tournament.

Mr. R. Schwengers leaves this morning for Vancouver. He is the first of the local tennis cracks to go there to represent Victoria in the Vancouver tournament, and will be followed by Messrs. A. T. Goward, A. Martin and others.

Bankers' Tournament.

The finals between G. S. Holt, owe 30, vs. E. Carr Hilton, owe 30, were played off yesterday at the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club's courts and resulted in a win for Holt over a most even contest of 3 sets to 2. The score is as follows: 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Junior Finals.

The junior tournament ended yesterday by S. Patton defeating S. Powell in the open singles by a score of 6-4, 6-4, 6-3. This was the only match played. The prizes for the different events will be presented to the prize winners on Monday at 11 a.m. at the Belcher street courts.

Some very handsome prizes have been presented to the committee, and they request all the prize winners to be on time.

ATHLETICS.

Foot Race.

A foot race for $25 a side will take place on Thursday evening at Beacon Hill between Al Wood and C. LeLeivre. The race was to have taken place on Thursday last. J. Brooks will act as stakeholder.

BASEBALL.

Declared the Winner.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The Vancouver Baseball Club got the decision over the Seattle Club in a game played in Vancouver to-day. The umpire declared Vancouver winners by 9 to 0, owing to Seattle's refusing to play a tenth inning when a tie score was declared at the end of the ninth. In the first inning Vancouver made only one, neither side scoring again till the fourth, when Vancouver got two more runs through an error on the part of catcher McIntyre. There was then no further score made till the eighth innings when Seattle made one run. In the ninth innings, Mahon, Seattle, went to bat out of his turn, made a three bagger and brought in three men, scoring himself, and another run was scored making the score 6 to 3. Vancouver made two more runs and the game was finished with a score of 6 to 5 in favor of the visitors. The umpire, however, declared the score a tie, owing to Mahon, a "long hitter" playing out of turn. Seattle declined to accept his decision, acknowledged the fault, but declared that no protest was made at the time.

CRICKET.

Vancouver Won.

Vancouver, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—A cricket match was played at Vancouver to-day by a team picked from The Barracks, Victoria, and the Vancouver Eleven. Vancouver made 138 in one inning and the Barracks team 95 in two innings. The team from the capital did not have their full strength. The top score was made by E. Mahon, Vancouver, 69; J. Sinclair also scored 40 runs.

ATHLETICS.

Tug-of-War.

A tug-of-war tournament will be held at the Caledonian grounds on Thursday evening next. It was to have been held last week, but had to be postponed on account of the absence at Comox of the flagship, a team from that vessel having entered.

LACROSSE.

Will Not Play.

Seattle has sent word that they will not be able to meet the Victoria intermediates on Saturday next, so an effort is being made to arrange a game with one of the intermediate teams.

YACHTING.

But One Finished.

The third race of the Victoria Yacht Club series was started yesterday, the yachts crossing the line at 2:45 p.m., five boats in A class and two in B. The wind was very light and failed entirely before the fleet were half way around the course which had been altered so as to round a ship lying off Albert Head and return to the club house.

The Wideawake being the only yacht that finished, this gives her three firsts out of three races.

Yachtsmen intending to take part in the Labor Day races at Seattle are requested to notify the secretary.

Elliott Bay Regatta.

The following letter has been received by Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, secretary of the Victoria Yacht Club:

Seattle, Aug. 16, 1900.

Secretary Victoria Yacht Club:

Dear Sir:—The usual annual regatta of the Elliott Bay Yacht Club will be held on Labor Day, Monday, September 3, 1900. All yachts in your club are cordially invited to enter. We hope to make this the most successful regatta in the history of the club, and with that end in view have arranged to offer suitable prizes in addition to the racing pennants for the winners in the various classes. We would like to have names and racing lengths of all entries from your club by September 1, at the latest.

Hoping to see a large representation from your club on that day, I remain, respectfully yours,

L. A. KEATING, Secretary.

As many of the Victoria yachtsmen are members of the militia, and must take part in the mobilization of the forces at Esquimalt on Labor Day, it is not likely that many of the yachts will go over.

CHESS.

Ends in a Draw.

Munich, Aug. 18.—The fourth game of the series between Pillsbury and Schleichter for possession of leading prizes of the international chess tournament was contested here to-day and resulted in another draw, making the score to date: Pillsbury 1, Schleichter 1, drawn 2. The players afterwards agreed upon this division of the prizes: Pillsbury 1,000 marks in cash, Schleichter 800 marks in cash and the special trophy presented by Prince Regent Luitpold, of Bavaria.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

An Easy Win For Johnson

Defeated Hackett For Single Scull Championship of the Coast.

Will Now Try and Arrange a Race With Champion Gaudaur.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Aug. 18—R. N. Johnson of Vancouver, won the single scull championship of the Pacific Coast and $1,000 over a mile and a half course with a turn on Burrard Inlet to-night, in a race with Hackett, of Seattle. The race started at seven minutes to 7, and the whole length of the course along the wharves was densely packed with people. The two men got away together at the report of a signal gun fired by J. H. Senkler. Johnson spurted, rowing 34 strokes, and forged a boat length ahead of Hackett, who contented himself with 32 strokes. The positions were not changed at the C. P. R. wharf, half a mile from the start, but Johnson had lowered his stroke to 32 and Hackett to 30. At Mylius' boathouse, a mile from the start, Hackett nearly ran into a barge, and on being warned by Referee Russell, lost nearly a length in saving himself. Just before the turning buoy was reached, Hackett spurted, increasing his stroke to 36 and closing up to one length from Johnson. Johnson turned the buoy without a hitch, steering a beautiful course from the start. Hackett turned clumsily and lost two lengths.

When the men headed for home it was seen that Johnson was fully three lengths ahead, pulling 32, and Hackett pulling 36. At Mylius' boathouse he steered badly and lost another length by running foul of some driftwood. At the C. P. R. wharf Johnson was six lengths ahead, pulling 32, while Hackett, still pulling 36, was gradually losing ground. When Johnson passed the C. P. R. wharf he stopped rowing, and, taking a fresh grip of his oars, changed his stroke to a strong, long 30 to the minute, increasing the lead at every stroke, while Hackett was still sticking to his quick, short 36. When the finish gun was fired Johnson was eight lengths ahead of Hackett. The men shook hands, all the whistles in the harbor shrieked, and the crowds cheered. The time was 20 minutes, 45 seconds. The course was boomed, cleared of boats, and almost clear of drift. Hackett had the inside course. The betting was $100 to $75 on Hackett. Johnson will now try to get on another match with Gaudaur for the world's championship.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Mr. Bryan will, during the week, deliver speeches through Nebraska and Kansas.

The killing of a white man in Georgia has precipitated another race war at "Liberty City."

The Church of the Ascension at Toronto was broken into on Friday night and the communion vessels have disappeared.

The Conservatives of Windsor have a rally on September 15, when Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hugh John Macdonald will speak.

The population of Greater New York, as indicated by the count just completed at the census office, is 3,437,902. This includes the population of the borought of Manhattan and Bronx previously announced, and those of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queen's. An approximate of the increase since 1890 shows it to have been 37.9 per cent.

He.—She is living under an assumed name.

She.—Horrible! What is it?

He.—The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her.— London Tit-Bits.

CANADIAN CAMPING SONG.

A white tent pitched by a glassy lake,
Well under a shady tree,
Or the rippling rills from the grand old hills
Is the summer home for me,
I fear no blaze of the noontide rays
For the woodland glades are mine,
The fragrant air, and the perfume rare—
The odor of forest pine.

A cooling plunge at break of day,
A cooling plunge at the break of day,
A padle, a row or sail;
With always a fish for a mid-day dish,
And plenty of Adam's ale;
With rod or gun, or in hammock swung,
We glide through the pleasant days;
When darkness falls on our canvas walls,
We kindle the camp-fire's blaze.

From out the gloom sails the silv-ry moon,
O'er forests dark and still;
Now far, now near, ever sad and clear,
Comes the plaint of the whip-poor-will;
With song and laugh and with kindly chaff,
We startle the birds above;
Then rest tired heads on our cedar beds,
Andream of the ones we love.

—HON. JAMES D. EDGAR.

She—He says he loves me; yet he has only known me two days.

Her Friend—Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear.

Ladysmith

THE FUTURE

Industrial City

OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Lots in this City are by far the best investment in the whole of British Columbia to-day. Prices, $100 to $350; 1-3 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

THOMAS KITCHIN

Head Agency NANAIMO, B. C.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—$2.00 per day.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Warner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

DANUBE ..... Aug. 29
AMUR ..... Aug. 19

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West Vancouver B.C.

The Badminton Hotel

VANCOUVER

Rates: $2.50 Per Day.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths

Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

Pianoforte Lessons

GIVEN BY

MISS. BLANCHE L. RICHARDS

Terms on application at No. 151 Johnson street, corner of Blanchard.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE, - - - - 19th AUGUST, 1900

OUR DRESS MAKING PLANS FOR AUTUMN.

Madam E. Russell, formerly of Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, London, England, and Miss Russell are now on their way to Victoria from the East. We would specially recommend ladies not to place their orders for Fall Costumes before hearing what Mrs. Russell has to say about the styles. We will be pleased to make appointments for Mrs. Russell, and as we have several orders already booked, we suggest you getting your name as near the top of the list as possible.

Tailor-Made Costumes

Special attention will be given to Tail or-Made Suits, and a Perfect and Stylish Fit guaranteed.

BLACK DRESS GOODS SALE,

Commencing Tuesday, 21st August.

On Tuesday morning the Westside will place on sale about

5,500 Yards of Black Goods

In plain and figured designs, all double width goods, of excellent quality, many of them purchased for this season's trade. The prices these goods are marked will make it possible for you to

Buy Two Dress Lengths For the Price of One.

Black Dress Goods Formerly Sold at From 50c. to 75c. a Yard, Sale Price 25c. a Yard.

Black Dress Goods Formerly Sold at From 75c to $1.00 a Yard, Sale Price 50c. a Yard.

Sale Begins At 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

THE HUTCHESON CO.,

LIMITED.

New Suits for School Very Cheap

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY

TIME TABLE No. 36.

NORTHBOUND.	Daily. a.m.	Sat. p.m.	Sun. p.m.
Leave Victoria	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	10:09	5:34	3:09
Arrive Duncans	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Arrive Wellington	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.
Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c
Duncans and Return, $1.00; Children under 12, 50c.
The above rates are good to intermediate points.
For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

J. DUNSMUIR, President. GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) 100,000 486,660
RESERVE ..... 1000,000 486'660

HEAD OFFICE 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Novia Scotia and Union Bank of Canada
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scatia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND— Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT,

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Good Building Sites For Sale.

One and a half acres on Rockland Avenue, commanding a fine view towards Mt. Baker.

Two and a half acres on St. Charles street. This property is one of the best building sites left, commanding a good view, and is for sale at a reasonable figure.

One acre on Rockland Avenue. A very choice situation indeed, with a magnificent view.

One and a half acres on the Old Esquimalt Road, for sale at a very low figure.

Several choice acre lots in the Fernwood Estate for sale on very easy terms.

One good building lot at the corner of South Turner and Simcoe Streets.

Two lots fronting on Park Road, beautifully situated at the entrance to the park.

Two lots on Hayward Avenue, facing Beacon Hill Park.

Three lots at the corner of Dallas Road and South Turner Streets.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort St.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Aug. 18.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

As the barometer is rising over Northern British Columbia and has fallen considerably to the southward of the Straits of Fuca, our weather is likely to become finer and warmer, lasting several days. With the exception of showers at Calgary and Edmonton, the weather is fine from the Pacific to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	65
New Westminster	50	68
Kamloops	56	68
Calgary	44	70
Winnipeg	64	84
Portland, Ore.	56	68
San Francisco, Cal.	52	66

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Light to moderate winds; fine and warm to-day and Monday.

Lower Mainland: Light variable winds, fine and warm to-day and probably Monday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 18.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	52	Mean	59
Noon	60	Highest	66
5 p.m.	63	Lowest	52

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....Calm.
Noon.....4 miles south.
5 p.m.....Calm.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—5 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.920
Corrected.....29.926

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.88

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver,

Mrs. Reid	F. Peters
Miss Reid	H. Deaverill
Master Reid	Miss O'Sullivan
Miss M. Murray	C. Whittaker
Miss Cottrell	R. T. Legg
C. W. Finlayson	W. S. Thorn
J. Fillon	R. Condel
G. J. Burnett	M. C. Drew
Miss Zorell	C. K. Ingram
C. F. Lee	R. Tate
Mrs. Lee	Mrs. R. Cruise
S. Maclure	E. V. Crall
F. Irwin	Eva L. Norie
C. B. Brown	Rosaline Norie
C. H. Brown	Miss E. Cruise
Mary T. Vaux	J. R. Stark
G. Vaux	G. W. Stark
T. Jenkins	T. H. Leeming
Miss Kirk	Miss Clark
P. Girdwood	E. M. Burns

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

B. Willis	E. Taylor
J. G. Willis	G. A. Chapman
J. A. Humber	Mrs. Chapman
J. Wilkin	Mrs. Henderson
C. A. Boyer	J. Carthwaite
R. Cameron	Mrs. Carthwaite
Mrs. Waitts	Mrs. Savage
C. Dillman	Misses Savage
W. N. Baylis	Miss Stone
Mrs. Baylis	Mrs. McNamee
Mrs. McDermitt	C. E. Weaver
Miss McDermitt	

CONSIGNEES

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

McCandless Bros.	D. H. Ross & Co.
D. Spencer	J. H. Todd & Son
R. S. Williams	Albion I. Works
H. Young & Co.	Weiler Bros.
Hutcheson Co.	P. McQuade & Son
J. E. Church	F. R. Stewart & Co.
A. Sheret	Earsman, H. & Co.
R. P. Rithet & Co.	J. Piercy & Co.
S. Leiser & Co.	

FRIENDSHIP'S FLOWERS.

Blest flowers of friendship, rare and sweet
Blossom in beauty along life's way,
With fragrance of love divine replete
Gladen the heart as supernal May.

A priceless treasure from God above
Is a steadfast friend 'mid storm and calm,
Whose words so tender, and deeds of love
Solace the spirit like Eden's balm.

When clouds of darkness o'ercast the sky,
And burdened our souls with grief and shame,
How true the friendship that lingers nigh
To comfort and aid in Jesus' name.

O, Thou, the Author of truth supreme,
That unto each child of Thine is given
May Thy star of hope's transcendant beam
Illume with glory their path to heaven.

ARTIMEUS.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 14, 1900.

Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is a wonderful tonic and invigorator. It will help you.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

Bridge River Undertaking

Immense Amount of Capital Is Being Expended by American Company.

Work Already Commenced Will Continue for Years—Road Needed.

A change of property in the Lower Bridge River has led to the prosecution of development work up in that section which will probably lead to the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars in the mining industry. The lease has been held by the Bridge River and Lillooet Mining Company, a Hamilton, Ont., affair, and comprised 15,000 feet at the junction of that famous stream and the North Fork. Upon the latter 3,000 feet are situated, while on the main river the property extends 3,000 feet above the Fork and 9,000 feet more down the river.

For some months Mr. W. W. Brown, of New York, was occupied in prospecting the big property, which comprises the benches on either side of the creek, and found the results sufficiently flattering to lead him to return East. There four of his friends joined him in forming the Bridge River Development Company with a paid up capital of $750,000, and the 14 leases were taken over. Returning to this province, Mr. Brown at once began operations and already has a large number of men at work upon the ditches, with the expectation of getting a portion of the property ready for a monitor next spring. Between July 1 last, when work was commenced, and the end of the season it is expected to spend about $35,000. This will bring 5,000 inches of water from the North Fork down into that portion of the property which is situated upon the main river, above the junction with the smaller stream, which washing will first be undertaken, with a pressure of 450 vertical feet. In addition to operating this, next year additional development to the extent of $40,000 is anticipated, and for five years the company will spend their capital at that rate per annum, or it may be slightly larger. The fact that the bank to be washed is 500 feet high and 15,000 feet of creek length will give one some idea of the magnitude of the work which has just been undertaken. The pipe, which is at present being constructed at Armstrong & Morrison's, in Vancouver, will not for some time exceed 1,000 feet, as the ditches and flumes carry the water well down to the point of commencement. Two No. 4 monitors, with seven-inch nozzles, will be put in for next years' beginning.

At the Horse Shoe Bend, which is included in the property, it is being planned that a cut-off will be driven to divert the waters of the stream. This will lay bare a broad stretch of river bed, from which considerable coarse gold has in the past been taken ,single nuggets from there having been sold at Lillooet for as much as $150, and upon the whole of the property the gold is said to be of a somewhat coarse run.

At present transportation into these claims is a somewhat difficult matter, as only a pack trail, and a poor one at that, has been put in. The same trail, however, affords ingress to several other propositions, and as some eight different packing outfits travel it daily, it is hoped by the miners of that section that a small government grant will be obtained to help out their own expenditure upon the trail.

Mr. Brown leaves to-day for the East to bring out his wife and family, and is expected to return very soon.

VICTORIA SELECTED.

McDonald Manual Training School to Be Started Here.

Professor Robertson, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa, has written City Superintendent Eaton that he will be in Victoria this month to establish the long-talked of McDonald Manual Training School. He says he is able to offer the Victoria trustees to provide all the equipment for a full course of manual training for three years for the boys of the public schools; also to pay the salaries of the teachers for a period of three years. All that is required of the trustees is that they shall provide suitable accommodation.

SALMON PACK.

Big Shortage on All the Coast Rivers—Japan Heavy Buyer.

A San Francisco despatch says: "Although the salmon catch this year is short, the Japanese government is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon to feed its army. Men acquainted with the salmon packing industry place the shortage at from 680,000 to 730,000 cases, as compared with last year, and as there are forty-eight cans in a case, this means that there will be from 32,040,000 to 36,040,000 less cans of salmon on the market this year than last. According to L. B. Levy, president of the California Produce Company, compared with the pack of 1899, Columbia river shows a shortage of 40,000 cases. Puget Sound shows a shortage of 300,000 cases. Fraser river shows a shortage of 390,000 cases. Outside of British Columbia rivers, the packs about equal last year's. The total pack outside Alaska is 773,000 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed one million cases."

Garden Party.—There will be a garden party under the patronage of His Lordship Right. Rev. B. Orth, at Mrs. W. J. Macaulay's, Rockland avenue, next Wednesday, August 22, from 3 to 10 p. m. It is given for the benefit of the Sanctuary Society of St. Andrew's cathedral. Admission, 25 cents, including refreshments. *

Weiler Bros.' line of Dann go-carts and baby carriages is very complete. Ladies, please take note of this. *

The Willapa Brings Gold

Consignment of Fourteen Hundred Dollars Brought From Wreck Bay.

Fifty Dollars Was Taken Out in Less Than an Hour.

The Wreck Bay black sand placers continue to yield treasure. Yesterday morning another consignment of gold was brought from there by the steamer Willapa, which arrived from Ahousett and way ports on the Coast. The gold in care of the purser of the Willapa from the West Coast mines was valued at $1,400, and was the produce of the small gold-saving machine and rockers, in a month.

The Willapa landed the last consignment of lumber for the long flume which is to carry water for a distance of over a mile and a half and do away with one of the drawbacks of working the mines, and about two weeks hence the flume is expected to be completed. Then hydraulic plants will be put in by Messrs. Sutton and Graham, who are working the greater portion of the beach for the various owners at a percentage, and a much larger yield is expected to be taken out. It is thought that the Willapa will have gold on nearly all of her trips from the mines.

That the yield will be very much greater when the new apparatus is put in is easily to be seen when it is stated that the stream of water thrown by the little machine which has been in operation at the mines is not large enough to wash one shovelful of dirt at a time.

According to one of those who has worked at the Wreck Bay placers, there are two paystreaks there. At a depth of about six inches below the surface shingle there is one strata of gravel which carries gold, and below this there is another gold-bearing strata of gravel separated from the first paystreak by a layer of coarse gravel. The lower strata of gold-bearing sand extends to bedrock.

On Thursday last the workmen had been working all day with little result, and were about putting the day on record as a poor one, when in less than an hour that evening as much as $50 was taken out. This, however, was not the usual luck. It established the record at the mines.

The process used in working the black sand placers at the bay is thus described by those on the steamer who have been present during mining operations: The sand is shovelled into a sluice and carried down to a 12-inch mercury-covered plate, by slow degrees. Between the plate and the sluice-bottom is a thin layer of netting which catches all the coarser sand. The scant supply of water, though, greatly inconveniences and delays the work. However, it is only for about two weeks or thereabouts that the crude method is to continue in vogue, for thereafter the flume will be used to convey a large body of water to no less than a dozen machines, and instead of the smaller 12-inch plates, plates of 20 inches will be used in the gold-saving machines.

All expect that considerable gold will be taken out from the black sand before the beach is worked out. There are now about 40 men engaged there, mostly working for Messrs. Sutton and Graham, who took over the working of the majority of the claims on the basis of receiving 65 per cent. of the earnings for working the properties. There are, though, several who are working claims independently, among these being S. C. Binns, the discoverer of the mines, and Campbell, of Clayoquot, both of whose properties are turning out well.

The mines are not many miles from Uclulet, but the trail is so bad that considerable time is taken to reach them from the West Coast port. The trail is expected to be improved before long. The Willapa has been landing the goods for the miners in Wreck Bay, instead of at Uclulet, as was at first done.

When the Willapa goes up the Coast again at the beginning of the week, she will carry a new purser, for Purser Paddon is to take a trip to England, and Archie McLaren, formerly in the employ of the Great Northern railway in Vancouver and Seattle, is to take charge in his stead.

Among the passengers who arrived from the Coast on the steamer were Col. Hayes, of the Hayes mine, on Alberni Canal, where four miners were landed on the up-trip of the steamer; H. E. Newton, who came down to let the contract for the wagon road from Mineral creek to the Golden Eagle mines at Alberni, which is to be about five miles long; W. A. Dickey, James Thomson and wife, Rev. Ellison, the Misses Smith and Walton, and J. J. Baird.

CASES SETTLED.

Canadian-Australian Liners Can Call at Honolulu Without Fear.

A Honolulu despatch received via San Francisco says: "The Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, whose steamer Miowera refused to take the Hogan minstrels to Victoria first-class last April on account of their color, has just compromised the 29 suits brought against it by paying $1,500. Of the 29 suits brought, three have been tried, and a judgment rendered against the company in each case. In one case the judgment was for $5,000, in another $2,500, and in a third $200. It was because of these judgments that the Aorangi did not come within the three-mile limit of shore on her arrival here from the colonies last trip."

THE BRITISH MARINE

Amounts to Two Million Tons More Than That of All Other Nations Combined.

According to the edition of "Lloyd's Register Book" just published, the world's mercantile marine is divided among some 40 nations, who last year owned among them 28,422 merchant ships, representing 29,043,728 tons. Of this large fleet of commercial argosies, close upon 50 per cent. of its carrying capacity is owned by Great Britain and her colonies. Britain's steamships have expanded to upward of 12,000,000 tons, or about 2,000,000 tons more than is owned by all the other nations combined. Britain's share of the world's sailing ships is somewhat under 2,000,000 tons, or, roughly, a third of all the sailing tonnage now afloat.

W. T. HARDAKER,

AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

I am instructed to sell on the premises of Gawley & Co., No. 52 Fort Street.

Monday, Aug. 20, 2 p.m.

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WITH SMALL STOCK.

Show Cases, Counters, Scales, Fixtures, Etc. Will first be offered as a going concern, and if no purchaser, will be sold in lots.

For further particulars, apply to
WM. T. HARDAKER,
The Auctioneer.

MARINE NOTES.

Amur and Queen Due From Skagway and Queen City From Northern British Columbia.

Tug Wanderer arrived at the outer wharf last night from New Westminster.

Steamers Amur and Queen are due from Skagway, and the Queen City from Naas and way ports.

The ship Admiral Tegetthoff, which has been in the Royal Roads for some days, was towed to Chemainus last night by the tug Mamie.

Included in the freight brought by the steamer City of Puebla from San Francisco, were 108 barrels of pickled cherries, consigned to Cincinnati.

The tug Tatoosh arrived at Port Townsend on Friday with the bark John Ena in tow. The Tatoosh took the big log raft to the Golden Gate, and the owners of the Ena took advantage of her return voyage and a reasonable offer to take a tow for the bark to the Sound. The John Ena was thus saved shipping a crew. She will load lumber at Port Blakeley for the Cape.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

WHO WAS THE INVENTOR?

Rival Claimants For the First Safety Bicycle.

Who invented the safety bicycle? asks the London Daily Mail.

Mr. George Shergold, of Gloucester, claims that he is the inventor, and that his original machine, now on exhibition at the office of the Gloucester Cycle Company, was used in 1876, and fitted with rubber tires in 1877.

But doubt has arisen as to whether Mr. Shergold did make the first safety bicycle and his claims are contested by two other inventors. One is Mr. Henry Bate, of 38 Ashburnham Road, Southend, who, in a letter to the Daily Mail, signs himself "Inventor of the Flying Dutchman patent rear-driving, gear-wheel, multiple action, safety bicycle."

"I took out the patent for my machine," he writes, "in October, 1876, and rode it continually through the streets of Clapham and Croyden in 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880. How is it, if there was another safety bicycle in existence before then, that nobody heard of it in London or anywhere else except Gloucester?"

Mr. Bate maintains that the supporters of Shergold's claim can give no evidence that the Gloucester safety bicycle was the first built. "They say it was made in May, 1876, five months before I patented my machine and described the present bicycle in every detail, but the only evidence they can produce in an invoice for the tires bought in 1877."

The second claimant is Mr S. Johnson, of 8, Barclay-road, Fulham, S.W., who goes one better than either Shergold or Bate by asserting that he invented a safety bicycle in 1870.

"Mr. Shergold," he writes, "has no claim whatever. I claim to be the original inventor of the safety bicycle, both for England and America In 1870 I took the first medal given in England for a safety, and without any opposition I also won a medal in America in 1871.

"I was robbed of my English patent, but sold my American rights to Messrs. Pope & Co., Boston, U.S.A.

"I may mention that it was because Mr Balfour once said at a cyclist's banquet that the inventor of the safety bicycle ought to be found and a substantial testimonial raised for him that so many claimants have come forward."

Curiously enough Mr. Johnson, in further support of his claim, encloses the copy of a letter dated December 20, 1899, and signed "H. Bate," in which the writer says that after visiting the patent office to look over the records he "yields up the inventorship of the present safety to Mr. S. Johnson, of Fulham."

Several sympathetic cyclists have forwarded to us small sums to relieve Shergold in his declining years. These have been forwarded to him

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
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FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Horse, Buggy and Harness will be sold at commencement of sale. Auction at City Auction Mart, TUESDAY, 2 P.M. Terms Cash.

W. JONES,
Auctioneer.

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—OF—

Miss Devereux's School

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Miss Devereux, (late of Angela College) will re-open a school for a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils at her residence, 47 Vancouver Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88½ Douglas street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

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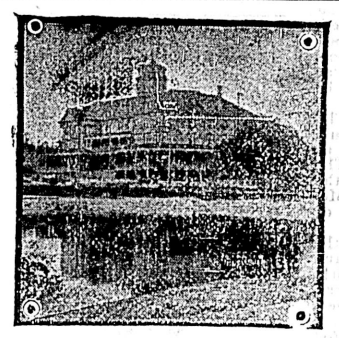

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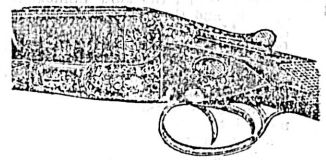

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Lessons For The Cavalry

Some Weak Points That The South African War Has Pointed Out.

The Horses Had to Carry Too Much Weight For their Work.

Capetown Correspondent London Times.

With the exception of one weekly journal, whose correspondent showed such complete ignorance of the abnormal condition under which our cavalry served in South Africa that his adverse opinions and criticisms merely brought ridicule on himself, the operations of the British cavalry in the South African war have been done full justice to in the press; and, moreover, by the commander-in-chief in South Africa unstinted praise has been bestowed on this branch of the service. We are gratified by the commendations of the press of our country, we are elated at the praise of our commander-in-chief, and we are thereby certified of the value and undoubted success of the branch of the service that we love. (I am alluding solely to cavalry operations on the frontier of Cape Colony and in the Free State; I know nothing of those in Natal, which country is about as suitable as Switzerland for the operations of cavalry.) Nevertheless, in spite of the praise showered on us, I am quite prepared to admit that our cavalry is very far from being perfect, and I consider that any man of ordinary intelligence who has taken part in the Kimberley relief march, the operations at Paardeberg, and the subsequent march to Bloemfontein could suggest many important, I might say necessary, changes. I contend that as our material in men and horses is by far the best in the world, so our cavalry is facile princeps—but do we make the best use of the splendid material at our command? No, certainly we do not; and I maintain that our cavalry ought to be, could be, must be doubled in efficiency.

Let us take the blackest spot first and see what can be done to eliminate it. This is, undoubtedly, the ridiculous weight that our horses have to carry. It is an impossible weight. All cavalry officers who have been brought up—as cavalry officers should be—in the hunting field, where they learn a very valuable part of cavalry soldiering by the same methods that ducks learn to swim (and this part of the scheme it is almost impossible to learn later on, that is the reason why some of our cavalry commanders, otherwise able, fail somewhat as horse masters), have recognized this for some time, and it is thrust on their notice in the most unpleasant way possible in a campaign like the present one. Think of it, that a lightweight horse should have at least 18 st. put on his back and after being piled up with this impossible weight must (if our cavalry is to be efficient) satisfy the following requirements. He must be able to march for many days consecutively at least 20 miles a day—30 would be nearer the mark; he may then be called upon at any time, possibly at the end of a long day, to gallop two miles and charge, and then with his 18 st. on his back take part in a pursuit in which the problem to be solved is how to catch a fleeing enemy on comparative fresh horses riding 4 st. or 5 st. lighter. Is not this the reductio ad absurdum, and yet this is what our cavalry must do to give their full value? And why is it that our cavalry horses are crushed down with this ridiculous and unnecessary weight? Simply because none of our authorities have brought their ability and intelligence to bear on this most important and difficult problem connected with cavalry soldiering.

When I say difficult, the difficulty lies in reducing the weight to rational dimensions, for there is no difficulty whatever in reducing the weight considerably, though there might be a little extra expense incurred. Put to any expert or to a committee on the subject the following problem: "Can you possibly reduce the weight of the saddle, the carbine, the sword, the lance, the bit and head-piece, the men's cloaks and capes?" The answer would be in every case "Yes." In fact, the only thing one cannot reduce is the weight of the rider; but after all these had been reduced to a minimum the weight would still be an impossible one. What is to be done then? I have mentioned a rational weight, and you will ask men what I call rational—from 13st, 7lb to 14st. Then you will say, how is it possible to solve the problem, seeing that if one could reduce the actual weight of arms and equipment by 2st. (which would be the most one could hope for), it would still leave our horses burdened with 2st. over the "rational" weight. Manifestly the solution is that this 2st. must be carried elsewhere than on the horse, I feel sure that the majority are with me as far as I have gone, that these crushing weights must somehow or another be taken off our troop horses' backs; but how they should be carried requires careful thought and working out by an expert, or, better still, by a committee of experts.

May I, however, be allowed to offer the suggestion that light carts, one per field troop—that is, four per squadron—might be added to the establishment for this purpose? These carts would, I think, be best drawn by mules and should accompany their squadrons in the field wherever they go, whether with the main body of cavalry or on outpost or other duty. I have no doubt that someone of inventive genius could construct a cart which when emptied, could be turned into a field kitchen or some equally useful machine. Limit the men's kit to be carried in these carts to, say, 28lbs. weight, then each cart would have to carry 30 cwt., for one field troop of 120 men. I konw there are disadvantages to this, but the saving in horseflesh in sore backs alone would pay the extra cost many times over in one month of campaigning. There may be other and better ways of carrying the kits than this. This is only one that suggests itself to me. The conditions that should be satisfied in carrying the kit otherwise than on the horses are that they must be able to be got at any moment they are required, they should be kept dry, and every man in the troop should know where his kit is, and be able to get it without disturbing the rest. With a cart none of these requirements would be very difficult to deal with. In considering, therefore, how the weight can be reduced from 18st. to 14st., we should begin with this item—weight of kit to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, 2st. Then the problem would begin to solve itself, for the saddle, having much less to support, could be reduced enormously in weight. It now weighs the absurd burden of 28lbs.; I am told that the American cavalry saddle weighs considerably less than 14lbs. Have you ever taken up in your hands a cavalry bit and bridoon and head collar, reins, etc. It is a marvel how a horse can carry his head with it all. Away with it, it can and must be reduced, say, 25 per cent. The lance weighs up to 5lb., making it a too heavy weapon for any but a very strong man to use effectively, and this weight is useless. Take 3lb. off it. Look at the cavalryman's sword, heavy and clumsy throughout, with a needlessly heavy steel scabbard which is not only unnecessary but spoils the edge of the blade when sharpened. Let us return to the old leather scabbards with steel shoes and rings. Lee-Metford carbine, very heavy, if a magazine carbine is necessary for cavalry, which is open to question, still the weight can be reduced.

No doubt all this means increased expenditure for the finer material, but if it could save the wholesale waste of horseflesh on service it would be true economy. One squadron of lancers had more than 400 horses through their ranks up to the end of April in this campaign, and these were not by any means all killed by the enemy. Another squadron of dragoons I saw, which only had seven horses left fit for duty, and these are not exceptional cases. But I am wandering somewhat from my subject. We have got rid of 2st., to be carried elsewhere than on the horse, and have reduced all the items of equipment to their minimum. Let us see what must be carried on the horse. The soldier and his clothing, bandolier with 150 rounds, water-bottle, and haversack. Do away with his cloak and cape on service. The Indian regiments in South Africa have a garment called officially "the coat warm British" made of khaki serge, thick, with a flannel lining and pockets, much lighter and less cumbersome than the cloak. This rolled in the waterproof sheet, carried as either a front or rear pack, preferably the latter, is all the kit that should be required. Nose-bag with one feed, or even that might be in the cart, (in a very dry and hot country the chagul for water might be carried), lance, sword, and carbine. I think the wallets might then be done away with, the men would ride much better and more comfortably without them (for our cavalrymen would be far better horsemen than they are if wallets had never been invented, and the absence of straps and buckles would be a great advantage, the haversack would carry all that was necessary; in this case the coat and waterproof sheet must, of course, be carried as a rear pack. Everything else should be carried in the cart horseshoes, blankets, built-up rope (or one long rope for the troop), and any change of clothing that is absolutely necessary. There is a great deal more to be said on this subject, but I hope I have written enough to give your readers food for reflecting whether some trouble and possibly expense should not be devoted to reducing the weight carried by our troop horses on active service. From time to time it has been hinted to me that our cavalry soldier does not take sufficient care of his horse on service. I believe this insinuation arises from the excessive mortality among horses during the war, and one of your contemporaries even attributed it to what he was pleased to call "the peace traditions of British cavalry." I think if this writer were to study the army list and note the honors won by the British horse he would be shamed into withdrawing this offensive silly paragraph. But alas! how many writers on military subjects nowadays are grossly ignorant of all military matters? I propose, therefore, in my next article to show that this libel on the British cavalry soldier has no foundation in fact, and at the same time to explain the reasons for this equine mortality.

"THE DIARY" OF THE WAR

Lord Rosslyn Tells His Experiences as Prisoner of War.

Lord Rosslyn, the special correspondent of the Daily Mail, who was present at the fall and surrender of Pretoria, and witnessed the entry of Lord Roberts and his victorious army into the enemy's capital, has just arrived in London. He brings with him a number of highly interesting articles in which he describes his captivity in Pretoria and the scenes that he saw during his sojourn there, which ended with the British occupation.

We print the first of this series of articles to-day, and the remainder, which forms a singularly attractive narrative, will follow immediately.

Reddersburg, April 5.

I have come to another kind of experience in my travels through South Africa, and I may say that, though a prisoner in the Boer hands, I have passed an interesting week.

Our destination was Winburg by road and thence by rail to Pretoria. Officers and men had to trudge for some hours over the veldt, carrying their coats and other articles. I was in great pain with my sprained foot and wrist. After doing my best to keep up for a couple of hours, a friendly Boer lent me his pony. Subsequently we were all allowed to ride on the wagons, including the men, who were sick and footsore.

Next morning we marched till ten o'clock and stopped at a farmhouse about four miles from Dewetsdorp, where sixteen sheep and plenty of bread were served out. It was interesting to note the difference in Tommy Atkins. From the draggled, morose, bitter and saddened soldier, he changed at once into the forgetful, cheerful, well-filled man. Such is the effect of a good meal and a dirty pond in which we all bathed.

The officers underwent no such transformation. Poor chaps, I was sorry for them. They had but one topic. They argued and debated for a long time whether they could be blamed for the disaster of Reddersburg. I made up my mind to cheer them if I could, and I think, till Pretoria was in sight, I succeeded fairly well.

We were lucky in having fine weather, as we camped on the veldt every night. The Boer guard sometimes joined us at meals, when we tried to get some account of events since our captivity, but it was all we could do to refrain from laughing at the absurdity of their concoctions.

We were told, for instance, that serious European complications had arisen, that Russia had invaded India, and that Lord Roberts and the whole of his force had started for that country. Moreover, Kitchener was dead or seriously wounded, Buller had been invalided home, his forces withdrawn from Natal, and Kimberley was once more in the enemy's hands.

We were not allowed to enter Winburg the night of our arrival, but Commandant Grobler drove out and paid us a visit, bringing a bottle of whisky with him. There was a general rush for pannikins, and the forbidden liquor soon disappeared, much to the amusement of our kind donor.

Next morning we started early through the town. The officers were taken to the Winburg hotel for breakfast, where, after a wash and an excellent meal, under the supervision of a German guard, they were told they might go to a store and buy what they wanted before the train left.

At the shop where we made our purchases I was presented with a pipe and case by two of our guard Why, I did not at the time realise, but I imagined it was because I had at their request taken a snap-shot at them with my kodak.

The scramble for seats at the station reminded me of a rush at Waterloo on a Kempton race day. I wondered at the men's eagerness to reach Pretoria. Certainly they had marched a long way. The officers had a first-class corridor carriage reserved for them, and a compartment adjoining for their servants.

While we were waiting to start, a turkey, two chickens, and some fresh bread-and-butter were sent down to us by some English residents—a kindness we much appreciated. The general superintendent of the line, Mr. Cooper, an Irishman and an old cavalryman, brought me a flannel shirt, a bottle of whisky, and some newspapers as a token. The station-master, a Belfast man, by name Darragh, was courtesy itself, and gave me a bottle of Cape brandy. They had to smuggle these in, and were not allowed to speak to us.

At Kroonstad I was informed that my request to be released as a non-combatant had come before the war council that day, but that "owing to certain irregularities on Lord Roberts' part in imprisoning some landdrosts" my liberation must be delayed till they knew what was going to be done with the landdrosts. In vain I urged that these differed from me in that they were political prisoners.

Our journey to Pretoria was uneventful. Some of us played chess with a board and men we had bought at Winburg, while the rest of the time we occupied ourselves, like the queen in the fairy tale, "eating bread and honey." Red-tiled houses on one side of our carriage and a distant peep of some buildings on the other was all I saw of the Transvaal capital before we drew up in the station.

A burly man asked if we were the officers. On our replying in the affirmative, he told us to get out and fall in.

"Fall in?" queried Captain McWhinnie indignantly. "What do you mean?"

"Fall in in twos or fours" was the curt reply. A gaping, but orderly crowd watched us as our valises were passed out on to the platform. And then a smart looking official in ordinary dress, who turned out to be the chief commissioner of police, arrived on the scene and took down our names.

"Eight of you, are there not?" he asked in good English. "Nine," was the reply, "including Lord Rosslyn, who is a correspondent and a non-combatant."

"I will vouch for it," added Captain McWhinnie, as the head of the police looked me suspiciously up and down.

"We have heard of you; you can get back into the train," was all the latter said. So I bade my friends good-bye, hoping that I was going to be freed and expressing regret at my separation.

I asked where I was going, and whether I should be fed; and was told my journey would only last another five minutes, and that I should get food.

If all was satisfactory, my informant added, I should probably be liberated the next day.

ROSSLYN.

A REFORM IN LETTER-WRITING.

An Argument That Too Much Time Is Wasted in Beginning and Ending Letters.

From the Haberdasher.

The American people prides itself on being in all things intensely practical and alert. A review of the mechanical inventions placed to the credit of this country shows that in almost every instance the aim of all the inventors has been to save time and labor and therefore money. Our quickness in business methods is the wonder and despair of the rest of the world. This, we assume, is granted even by our foreign competitors.

Why, then, do we cling with tenacious conservatism to a system of commercial correspondence that is wasteful of time, energy and money, and productive of absolutely no good result? We do, however, and the custom to which reference is made is none other than the use of "Dear Sir," at the beginning of a letter and "Yours very truly," at its conclusion.

These phrases are admittedly absolutely meaningless. They are "soft words," and "they butter no parsnips." Little by little the forms of address have been condensed until such old-school phrases as "My Dear and Respected Sir" and "Your humble and obedient servant" are obsolete. Why not continue the good work and "reform it altogether?" Why not adopt the following sensible, straight-away, businesslike form:

John Smith & Co.:

We wish to order, &c.

T. Brown & Co.

That is what you mean. Why not say it and stop?

If the words criticised as superfluous meant anything at all, if they softened any asperities or created any more cordial relations between mercantile houses, they might be excused or even recommended. But, as a matter of practice, they are attached to "duns," to reproofs, to complaints, to every form of communication, and they are as thoroughly worthless as a campaign button on a cigar-store Indian.

It is pathetically true that the average "reform" is usually productive of confusion or extra labor. But it is insistently urged that the omissions advocated above are not open to any fair criticism. Now, if one or two leading houses with voluminous correspondence should come out squarely in favor of this idea and put it into immediate execution it would not be one year before there would be a general revolt against this time-squandering, old-fogey formalism, and all hands would be benefited.

He—Two weeks ago would you have believed it possible that we could be sitting here by the sea so close together and so much in love.

She—Oh, yes.

"But you didn't even know me then."

"No. But I knew myself."—The Smart Set.

Bessie—I don't know whether I shall accept Jack Goodcatch or not.

Flora—Well, don't worry about it, dear. Jack knows you will.—The Smart Set.

"I can't see the justice," said Tooler, "in condemning the Mormons for driving their wives four-in-hand because we prefer to hitch ours tandem."—The Smart Set.

She—How did he come to marry a widow?

He—She asked him why he didn't marry, and he thoughtlessly replied that he didn't have to.—The Smart Set.

Victoria's Big Grocery Store

Something About the New Premises Occupied By Erskine, Wall & Co.

An Up-To-Date Establishment—History of the Business.

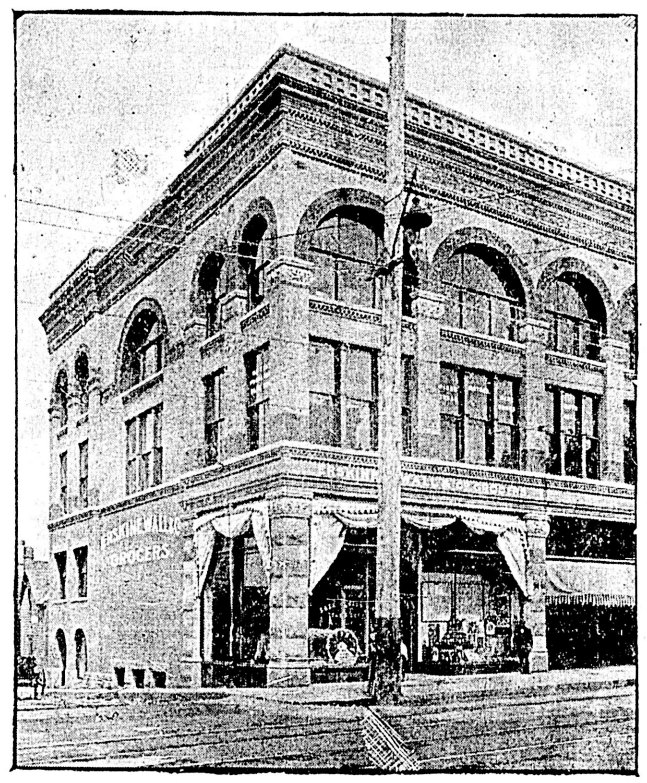
The accompanying picture is an exterior view of the new premises of the largest retail grocery concern in British Columbia—Erskine, Wall & Co. The handsome new structure three stories in height, with a frontage of 38 feet on Government street and a depth of 66 feet on Broughton street, has been occupied by the firm for but a brief period, and the immense stock transfered from the old premises on the corner of Fort and Government streets and placed in position.

A Colonist reporter yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the store and was shown around the premises by Mr. R. Erskine. From the massive plate windows at the main entrance to the upper story everything is modern and up-to-date. A long serving counter stretches the length of the ground floor a row of comfortable seats being provided for the convenience of patrons. A number of large mirrors arranged behind the counter add to the general attractiveness of the interior.

The bookkeeping and private offices are located in a room on an elevated stage overlooking the main floor and stretching around the interior on either side are balconies which give access to the surplus shelf stock carried.

An immense stock is carried, that now on hand being estimated at about $25,000; and to handle it and to attend to the wants of its patrons the firm employs six store clerks, three drivers and two bookkeepers, besides Messrs. Erskine and Wall, the two principals, giving all their time to the supervision of the large establishment.

In order to accommodate the immense stock carried a portion of the basement space under Waitt & Co.'s store, next door, is utilized, besides the main basement. Here is contained the bonded



warehouse, holding such goods as draft liquors, vinegars, molasses and potatoes. The second floor is utilized for the handling of flour, feed and similar lines. On the third floor are to be found case goods and surplus stock of a general character. An electric elevator of five house-power runs from basement to the upper story.

The stock carried by Erskine, Wall & Co., like the building in which it is stored, is thoroughly up-to-date. All the delicacies to be found in any of the large centres are kept on hand.

The business which has now assumed such immense proportions was born 25 years ago, when A. Rickman, its founder, started on the corner of Government and Fort streets. After a few years Mr. Rickman disposed of the business to Mr. A. Ofner, who conducted it successfully for a long period. The present proprietors, Messrs. Erskine & Wall, were both employees of Ofner, Mr. Erskine making the first trip representing the concern to the upper country during the construction of the C. P. R.

About eleven year ago Mr. Ofner retired, being succeeded by Messrs. Angus & Gordon. Mr. Angus left the business soon after, Mr. Gordon continuing it. Seven year ago the business was taken over from Mr. Gordon by the present proprietors, who have seen it grow from infancy into strudy manhood and one of the most important establishments of the kind west of Winnipeg. Mr. E. J. Wall has been connected with the business steadily since its inception—25 years ago.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Mr. John A. Ewan Tells What the Boers Have Taught.

From Toronto Globe.

"Lessons of the war" will be as numerous as leaves in Vallambrosa. Many of them may be useless, for we are very unlikely again to meet such an another enemy. Where are we ever likely again to march a thousand miles from our sea base, virtually in an enemy's country all the way? The Boer as a fighting man combines the merits of civilized and uncivilized warfare. He has the weapons of civilization and the organization of the savage. The word "mobility" is much used in reference to him, and it is usually taken to mean his capacity to move around quickly on horseback. But that is not all. He has another mobility—the mobility of individual action. Jan watching in his sehanze sees the enemy make him fatally. If he were an intelligent British Tommy he would see it and that would be the end of it. If he were a British commander he would despatch a member of his staff to point it out to the commander of a corps, who in turn would despatch an orderly to instruct the officer of one of his units to take advantage of the opportunity. But by the time the chain of orders is completed the opportunity may have vanished. Not so in the Boer's book of tactics. Jan sees the opportunity and calls Piet and Andries and Carl and Jacobus and Hermann, and a score or two more, and without consulting anyone they creep to the vantage point and an unsuspecting battalion gets a hypodermic injection of lead from a quarter that a moment or two before they knew to be unoccupied. This is the way savages make war, but the Boer has also the advantage that the savage has not, of the most recent arms of destruction and percision. In a conflict between the armies of highly organized countries both sides would be under the same conditions, because with large armies such individual initiative is virtually impossible. The Boer organization has, of course, the defects of its merits. He could not have done what the British have done, moved 200,000 men to Africa and brought them with their means of subsistence for men and horses into the heart of the Transvaal. That requires organization, and it is difficult to maintain it at one place and abandon it at another.

The Boers have undoubtedly beaten us in keeping up the fitness of their horses. This is due to their knowledge of the conditions under which the South African horse will thrive. We know our own horses, it is true, but unfortunately at times they had to be fed on mealies and straw, and the unaccustomed provender foundered them. Then when we commandeered the native horse, who takes kindly to mealies and straw, we did not know how to treat him. A Canadian horse fed on oats and hay may be kept under the saddle twelve hours or more at a stretch without much evil effect if he only gets a good rest subsequently. With a South African horse such treatment in all probability works a permanent injury. The Boer on a journey off-saddles about every two hours, and on this plan will do a considerable journey in a day, and arrive with a pretty fresh horse. With us we used to hang around for hours, not knowing what the orders were to be, the saddles remaining on the horses the whole time. The consequence was that when we arrived at Pretoria we were incapable of pursuing the Boers. To this and his own consummate skill in moving about Dewet owes his free range of movement in the Free State. And until fresh horses are got to the front he will be able to slip through the fingers of his adversaries. This is no one's fault, so far as I can see. It is one of the hardships of campaigning in a strange country, and possibly one of the handicaps of a large force and consequent organization. I am sure the Boers never move around with the saddles on their horses for hours, waiting an order, indicating their campaign-place, as we had often to do.

THE LONDON SHIP MARKET.

Enormous Demand Even for the Oldest Vessels at Fabulous Prices.

From the London Express.

Yesterday afternoon an Express representative had a talk with Mr. Otto Ullstrom, of the firm of Ullstrom & Co., naval architects, marine engineers, ship contractors and surveyors, about ships.

"Steamships are fetching fabulous prices nowadays," began Mr. Ullstrom, "and the reason is that the world's trade is remarkably good. Norway, Sweden, Italy and France are buying all the old tonnage in the market. The Spaniards and the Greeks are making strong inquiries for boats about ten years old; in fact, the Greeks are our best buyers.

"Nations are buying for their own purposes and not individuals, and every vessel bought or chartered is bought or chartered for a definite object. There is no gambling in the transaction.

"Take the case of Sweden. Merchants and timber owners are prepared to pay any freight to clear off the large stocks before winter sets in.

"The present freight is about 35s. a standard from the Baltic. The demand is so great that 50s. will be the price before the end of the season.

"From Archangel the freight is 75s. a standard, and a vessel of 1,500 tons will carry about 500 standards. If she has a good beam she can take a fourteen or fifteen foot deck load.

"This means money and an absolutely safe investment, so people who formerly chartered vessels find it more profitable to buy outright, hence the fabulous prices paid for some of the oldest boats afloat.

"Vessels that cost £4,000 ten years ago are selling to-day for £10,000. I sold a steamer to-day for £29,000 that three weeks ago could have been purchased for £27,500, and the firm who bought it sold it themselves a few years ago for £21,000. Another vessel was sold this week for £12,500 that cost the owner only £7,000, and he had two years' work out of her.

"The yards cannot turn out a vessel in the time to meet the enormous demand.

"I have known a ship of 2,000 tons to be built in five weeks; now it takes seven months.

"German yards are so stocked that contracts are coming over here, but it is a notorious fact, and one I deplore, that Germany is building bigger and faster vessels than we are for our merchant service.

"Sailing vessels are not in demand at present, though my opinion is that they will come into the reckoning if coal gets too prohibitive. It is not because men cannot be found to sail them. There are thousands of real sailors who prefer the thumming of the sail cloth to the throb of the screw.

"The only steamships to be sold at present are those taken off certain routes where the bunker coal is both bad and dear.

"The cheapest bunker coat is 22s. 9d. a ton, and such terrible stuff that it falls through the grate of the furnace unconsumed. Such stuff could be purchased a year or two ago for 6s. a ton.

"Forty-shilling bunker coal is too dear to burn profitably. That is the price, however, asked at coal derricks in London."

JEWELLERS' NEW TRICKS.

Building Up Big Rubies From Small Ones—Another Trick.

From London Truth.

It is more necessary than ever to go to great jewellers if one wants to buy splendid jewellery. Large rubies can now be made out of small ones that would, when cut, take in even an expert lapidary if he trusted his eye only. He must examine with a microscope to detect the vamped-up stone. Some bubbles in it are then visible, that is all. The double refraction, that depth of color which is a caress to the eye, and the hardness are there. The vamped-up ruby is produced by melting, I believe, the small rubies into one. But as in the technicalities of the thing I am an ignoramus, I shall confine myself to the results. One of these is that a big artificial ruby can be bought ten times cheaper than a natural one. I was shown a vamped-up ruby the size of a marrow-fat pea. It was a pleasure to look at it. Another device of jewellers who go in for cheapness—or cheating—is to set a rose diamond on a foundation of paste. The gold setting hides the joint. The first application on a large scale at this trick took place not long ago at Brussels. A man entered a jeweller's shop, and, saying he had lost at roulette and needed money at once, offered for sale his wife's necklace. The price he asked was only half the apparent value. The jeweller examined it, found the wide refraction of the diamond which is the cause of those brilliant fireworks, but still was mistrustful. To offer at 40,000f. what was worth 80,000f. seemed to him strange. "As you are so hard up," he said, "I can't do anything. My condition for a transaction is this, that you leave the necklace with me for two days." This was agreed to. He took the first express to Paris and showed the necklace to some experts. They took part of it to pieces and discovered the fraud. I dare say they might have been spared this trouble had they at first thought of examining the foundation of paste. Perhaps I am not right in speaking of the top of a "rose," but as a halved brilliant.

PAJAMAS IN PUBLIC.

Men Will Next Be Walking Abroad In Their "Nighties."

From Albany Journal.

The logical outcome of the anti-coat movement is the adoption of pajamas for summer wear by men.

While the male shirt-waist is all right for young men and tain men it will not do for the middle-aged, old men and stout men. No man with a side elevation like a Bartlett pear is going to shed his coat and amble about in public with his structural shortcomings all on exhibition.

A man with a 36-inch chest and a 28-inch waist may hail the shirt-waist with joy, but a man who requires 48 inches of tape to girdle his manly amidships section and can surround his chest with 40 inches is not going to be in any haste to discard his coat and buckle on a yellow leather equator. He prefers the discomfort of a little extra heat to the attention which his appearance would attract.

No shirt-waist movement can be an entire success without the co-operation of the man who carries weight and the attempt might just as well be given up now unless some compromise is to be made.

Pajamas appear to offer a common ground upon which all may meet in terms of reasonable equality. You can hang pajamas on a pair of tongs, without disfiguring the tongs, and at the same time there is that in their lines that softens and hides the bulbousness of the excessively stout.

A young man with the line of Apollo Belvedere might offhand declare for the shirt-waist in preference to pajamas, but when he stops and reflects how lonesome he would feel in a crowd, if he is a sensible young man, he will be disposed to cast his lot in with the great majority and go in for the airy and asthetic pajamas.

No belts, no buttons, no collars (to speak of), no cuffs; just strings and stripes, freedom and coolness. Welcome the pajamas.

MRS. T. WAS VERY SORRY.

"Mary," said Mr. Thomas, when a silence fraught with unpleasant meaning had followed his first altercation with his young wife.

"Yes?" said Mary, interrogatively.

"When a man and his wife have had a—a difference," said Mr. Thomas, with a judicial air, "and each considers the other at fault, which of the two do you think should make the first advance toward reconciliation?"

"The wiser of the two," said Mrs. Thomas, promptly; "and so, my dear, I'll say at once that I'm very sorry."

It occurred to Mr. Thomas that it might have been as well for him to make the first advance, but he thoughtfully refrained from saying so.

Tramp—I don't know where my next meal is coming from, lady.

Lady of the house—Well, you've come to a poor place to find out. This is no information bureau.—The Smart Set.

Harry—It was kind of you, old fellow, to look after my girl while I was away. How can I ever repay you?

Fred—Well, I still owe the livery stable man.—The Smart Set.

He—Would you object seriously to my kissing you?

She—Well, you see, I must resist on general principles, but then—I'm not very strong.—The Smart Set.

Burnham Had A Close Call

How the Famous Canadian Scout Made His Escape From the Boers.

Lord Cecil Manners Tells of His Skill and Great Endurance.

From South Africa.

Lord Cecil Manners, writing from Pretoria, gives an interesting description of Burnham's methods as a scout and a narrative of his adventures. On nearing the Boer lines the scout's custom is to proceed on foot, sending one, and sometimes both boys—if circumstances make it advisable—back with the horses. On May 18, when he was sent to cut the railway between Johannesburg and Pretoria, there being a good deal of material to carry, he took one boy with him. Successfully passing through the enemy's lines, he was in hopes of celebrating Her Majesty's birthday by accomplishing the first break of the line on that day, but just as this intention seemed to be on the point of being successfully carried out, it was foiled by the sudden appearance of a Boer commando in his immediate neighborhood. There happened to be some unusually large antbear holes (those fearful traps to the unwary rider in this country) near where they were, and by hastily doing a little further burrowing on their own account, both being men of small stature and bulk, they were able to go to ground themselves in two of the holes, having previously concealed the bag of explosives, etc., in a third. They were by no means out of their fix, however, as the commando proceeded to camp though not actually over their retreat, in close proximity to it; and there they were forced to lie for two days and nights, merely venturing to come up for a breath of fresher air, and to stretch their cramped limbs, during the night, and then only for short intervals and with the utmost caution. Eventually (when their endurance was nearly exhausted) the Boers moved away, and on the 26th, 27th, and 28th Burnham succeeded in cutting the line in three places at and near Zuurfontein, about 20 miles south of Pretoria. Eventually, after many other narrow escapes of capture, and enduring privations which would have ended seriously for anybody less hardy than himself and his carefully-chosen native companion, they succeeded in rejoining Lord Roberts' force on the day of their entrance to Johannesburg. The importance of immediately destroying, if possible, the Delagoa Bay line to the east of Pretoria was manifest, and Burnham accordingly, on June 1, started to ary to accomplish this object. He had to return, but on the following day he decided to make another attempt, this time again by himself. Starting late in the afternoon (as usual mounted and with a black boy to take his horse back when nearing the Boer lines), he rode eastward. He suddenly found himself in the midst of a number of the enemy, who with levelled rifles called on him to surrender. Instantly wheeling his horse round and bending low over his back, he made a bolt for it, and though a hail of bullets pursued him, he had got well away—500 yards or so—into the darkness (this occurred at ten o'clock at night) when his horse rolled over, shot dead, crushing him and inflicting severe internal injuries in its fall. He was insensible for a long time, and when day broke and he came to himself he found that friends and foes had both disappeared. There was a deserted Kafir kraal in the distance, which, in spite of severe suffering, he managed to reach, and after some hours rest there, which partially restored his energies, he succeeded in getting to the railway (fortunately not far distant), and in blowing up a culvert, after which, knowing of course, that the noise of the explosion, or the discovery, sooner or later inevitable, of the break in the line, would render his capture, if he stayed there, a certainty, he dragged himself painfully away as far as possible to some hiding-place, where he actually lay for two days and nights without food or drink or covering of any sort save the sack in which the gun-cotton, etc., was contained. At the end of this time he became aware that his strength was rapidly failing, and that unless assistance came from either friend or foe he was done for. Firing heard during the previous twelve hours told him that our troops were near at hand, and assuming and hoping that Pretoria was now in our possession, he painfully dragged himself on his hands and knees (the only mode of progression now possible for him) in the direction of the town, and having succeeded in covering a distance of some miles in this manner, by great good fortune he came across an outpost from General Dickson's Cavalry Brigade camp, four or five miles to the east of the town, and the worst of his troubles were over. Medical examination proved that his injuries were severe; the rupture of a blood vessel and a muscle in the stomach; and he was told that his enforced period of complete fasting after his accident had probably saved his life.

SOLDIERS ON WHEELS.

Automobiles For the Use of French Army Staff.

The five mechanical carriages, which have been brought recently to the Palace of the Armies of Land and Sea, are attracting the special attention of the public.

It seems that these carriages are intended for the staff of the general in command of the Ninth Army Corps. The brougham is for the general alone, and the omnibus is for the officers of his staff. There is also an ambulance, a post coach and a little carriage for the officer-courier. The tricycle is to be used for the transmission of orders from the generals to the officers commanding the army corps.

"But," said we to an officer of the Seventy-sixth, who was standing near us, "could not these carriages be put out of order by the slightest projectile? And then, in time of war, would it always be possible to find what is necessary to feed the motor?"

"That may be," replied he, "but a horse can be killed by a shower of grape shot, and is it not often the case during a campaign that officers have to put down their horses on account of having no fodder for them? Besides, these carriages are strongly iron-clad, and they will present a real advantage over horses, as they will be ready to go at any minute and much more rapidly than a horse."

Marcia (sighing)—How little men understand women!

Shortleigh (bitterly)—They don't understand them any better than big ones.—The Smart Set.

Boys' Suits Half Price for Cash.

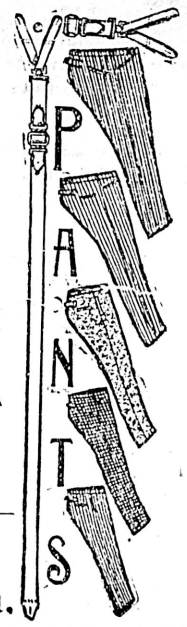
SUMMER SALE NOW ON

Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

Summer Sale Now on, Entire Stock to be Cleared to Make Room for

The Tremendous Fall Stock

Now on the Way



B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES.

(Table Mountain, 1870.)

WHICH I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Ah Sin was his name;
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply,
But his smile it was pensive and childlike,
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

It was August the third;
And quite soft were the skies;
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand;
It was euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With a smile that was childlike and bland

Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve;
Which were stuffed full of aces and bowers
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made
Were quite frightful to see—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And said: "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor"—
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With the cards Ah Sin had been hiding
In the game "he did not understand."

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four jacks—
Which was coming so strong,
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers, that's wax.

Which is why I remark
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is "peculiar,"
Which the same I am free to maintain.

—BRET HARTE.

* * *

Anent the recent action of some prominent members of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council in introducing an agitation against members of trades unions serving in the militia, it is timely to speak of the mission and aims of trades councils, and doing so Vancouver furnishes a splendid sample, being the most energetic and foremost of trades councils on the Coast.

* * *

This organization is incorporated under the "Benevolent Societies act." It exists for the purpose of extending, strengthening and perpetuating the various labor unions in Vancouver; to improve their social and financial conditions; to mitigate the evils of unjust and needless laws; to prevent the importation of cheap labor, especially Chinese and Japanese, and to bring pressure to bear on the government to pass laws to ameliorate the the hardships resting upon the working classes.

* * *

Such is the preamble of the council. It is composed of delegates from trades organizations and bodies of laborers composed of wage-earners. The obligation is simply a pledge that the delegate will represent the organization sending him to the council faithfully. Party politics and sectarianism are the only subject not tolerated in debate.

* * *

It will be seen that a wide range is given delegates to bring before the council all kinds of questions, but it does not follow that because one or two—or for that matter the majority of a trades council—hold strong opinions on any issue, that they voice the sentiment of the body politic of trades unionists. As a safeguard against such, section 17 of the by-laws of Vancouver's trades council reads: "Any three delegates dissatisfied with the council's decision on any subject before them, may call for the roll of the unions, and on motion of one delegate from one union, seconded by two delegates from two other unions, the subject shall be referred to the several unions for action; the delegates to inform the council of their decision within one month. A favorable decision, within the allotted time, from two-thirds of the unions, shall sustain the decision of the council."

* * *

Even should the Vancouver trades council place itself on record against members of trades unions serving as militiamen—which is very doubtful—that action to become more than the deed of forty men must be submitted to a referendum vote of the 1,800 trades unionists of the Terminal City.

* * *

In looking over the affairs leading up to the present uprising in China, the labor question looms up conspicuously. By the innovation of railways the people known as Boxers were deprived of the means of earning a livelihood at their chosen occupation—that of private constables or bodyguards. So infested is China with thieves and beggars that in ante-railway days no traveller starts out on a journey without the escort of a guard of Boxers, and even the government employed these athletic men as couriers. So to go back to the beginning the first cry was raised against the railways and the second against foreigners, the introducers of a system of travelling which rendered the occupation of the Boxer obsolete.

* * *

The appeal court in England has recently given a decision that the court has no power to enforce the performance of any agreement between members of a trades union.

* * *

There is something incongruous in advocating a new political party and direct legislation at the same time. Yet some labor leaders and papers are hard at it. Direct legislation means the making of the laws by the people themselves. Under such a happy state of affairs political parties would lose their mission and consequently their existence.

* * *

About 150 prominent Chinese business men of Honolulu have organized a political good-government club. The main purpose is to secure the rights of the members as American citizens. The present members are either naturalized citizens of Hawaii or native-born. There may come a time some day when just such an organization may spring up in British Columbia and assert itself, and among other things demand the franchise.

* * *

Some of the American railways are considering the advisability of abandoning the use of the title brakeman and calling him assistant conductor. Ever since the air-brake came into use the name brakeman has been somewhat of a misnomer, as a brakeman nowadays has nothing whatever to do with brakes.

* * *

The N. Y. New Voice recently sent a commissioner to investigate the working of the temperance experiment in Gothenburg, where the state is the owner and manager of the public-houses. He says (1) that the statistics as to the consumption of spirits in that town, which have got into temperance literature, are misleading to the point of fraud; (2) that paupers have increased about 50 per cent. and convictions for drunkenness 100 per cent. since the system was introduced; (3) that cases of delirium tremens have more than trebled in the same period (11 years); and (4) that during 1898 there were 1,600 more arrests for drunkenness in Gothenburg than in any town in the United States of equal population. It is another example of the failure to make people sober by coercion. Steady employment, recreation, good houses, fresh air, no overwork, better education—these are the true and, indeed, only effective temperance agencies.

* * *

A machine has been recently put into service on the Boston and Maine railroad which is said to be equal to a railroad gang of 300 men. It is used for trimming the roadbed. In a test made a 30-mile stretch was trimmed in four days at a cost of $75 per day. To cover that much road by hand a gang of 375 men would have been required and the cost would have footed up to $2,025.

* * *

The employees of the Galt, Preston and Hespeler (Ont.) electric railway have petitioned the company for an increase of pay. The petition represents that 11 cents an hour is not enough to support a motorman's or a conductor's family. They ask for 15 cents an hour, 3 cents an hour less than the corporation laborers are paid.

* * *

A movement is in operation to freeze out small manufacturers of plate and bar iron and steel who began business during the recent boom in the iron market. During the last seven weeks the plate and bar prices have dropped from $45 per ton to $25 per ton. Already a number of small American mills have been compelled to quit. The plan is to restore prices on September 1 to the present basis of beams and channel iron, viz., $38 per ton.

There is a bill before the House of Commons in England to prevent women returning to work in cotton mills, etc. within one month of their confinement. Think, women, what the necessity for that bill means!

* * *

An interesting feature of a parade of striking tailors in New York was a badge made of 100,000 pawn tickets, representing property pledged worth $10,000. The money was used to buy bread.

* * *

"This reminds us," remarks the Vankleek Hill (Ont.) Review, "of a story of an old Highlander who travelled many miles to see one of the famous British battleships. He found it at the dock and at once boarded it and began to inspect it. This finished, he asked to see the admiral. He was told the admiral was engaged. He replied, 'Tell the admiral I want to see him.' His desires were about to be gratified and the Highlander was asked, 'Who shall we tell the admiral desires to see him?' He straightened himself up and drew a long breath—'Tell him one of the owners is on board.' If we, as citizens of Canada, had more of that spirit and gave our governments to distinctly understand that we are the owners, we would get better value for our millions spent."

* * *

The employment of women by London dust contractors was the subject of a discussion at a recent meeting of the St. Olave's (Southwark) board of works. A special committee reported that there was no reason why the board should take action. One speaker, in opposing the report, said the women were paid 10s. per week and were employed because they were cheaper than men. Twelve contractors employed between 500 and 600 females in this horrible work of sifting the refuse of the metropolis. The city medical officer had said the work was loathsome, inhuman and a danger to public health. The chairman remarked that one contractor said it was an excellent occupation for women, who were employed because they were more deft than men with their fingers.

* * *

An agricultural trust is being organized in the Mississippi valley. The plan is to establish general commission houses, probably at Kansas City and at other places of importance, for the sale of the products of the soil, and to have commission houses put in working order, a scheme whereby the farmers may consign the products which they have to market to houses or public elevators which will also be established. The plan is to sell the farmers' products for the benefit of the consumers, as against the speculator, and incidentally to regulate the price of farm products.

* * *

How tastes differ. A fund has been opening in Nutfield, Surrey, to provide a drinking trough in memory of horses killed in the war; and in Manchester a fund has been opened to build an orphanage in memory of the soldiers who fell.

* * *

A beggars' league in St. Petersburg mutilates children and cripples them, to arouse sympathy from the benevolent when they are sent to beg in public places. The chief of this gang, who is a wealthy man and has posed as a philanthropist, receives 75 per cent. of the money begged by the unfortunates.

* * *

Building trades organizations of New York city have amalgamated with the object of doing away with general strikes caused by rival organizations and for the adoption of general arbitration.

* * *

There is no happiness in having and getting, but only in giving; half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness.—Drummond.

* * *

Dover, England, made a profit of over $15,000 from its street cars. Fare 2 cents, with a workingman's 1 cent fare in morning hours.

* * *

In Hungary, where the roads are state-owned, you can ride six miles for 1 cent, and since the roads were bought by the government the men's wages have doubled.

* * *

Belgium tells the same story—fares and freight rates cut down one-half, and wages doubled. Yet the roads pay a yearly revenue to the government of $4,000,000. In the United States, under private ownership, it is the other way. The railroads have been paid billions in land and money, and are now paying them millions yearly for carrying the mail, and yet freight and passenger rates are so extortionate.

* * *

In Germany you can ride four miles for 1 cent on the government-owned lines. Yet wages are over 125 per cent. higher than they were when the corporation owned them, and during the last ten years the net profits have increased 41 per cent. Last year the roads paid the German government a net profit of $24,000,000.

* * *

In writing of the evils of private monopoly, Frank Parsons says that every corporation and combine has more or less of the co-operative element on the inside and derives its force and value from that element. Every trust is a brotherhood limited. A co-operation of all for all, instead of a co-operation of some to control or ruin the rest. Our aim should be, not to destroy the partial co-operative in the vain hope of a return to the primitive warfare of competition and the chaos of severed action, but to use them as stepping stones to more complete and perfect co-operations, through the power of public ownership, profit-sharing, labor copartnership and the expansion and federation of co-operative groups.

* * *

Even trades unionists have their little disputes. Two members of the Carpenters' Union at Hull, Que., differed over the ownership of a square worth $1.50. They went to law about it, with the result that the court kept the square and taxed the contestants $4.50 and $2.50 costs respectively.

* * *

The report for the year ending May 31 of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways has some interesting features. The total traffic revenue was £464,786 15s. 2d., the working expenses being £244,721 11s. 3d. The cars ran 9,657,429 miles, 127,628,484 passengers were carried. The average traffic revenue per mile was 11-55d., the average working expense per mile being 8-60d.

* * *

New York's street-sweepers, teamsters, snow-shovelers—all are to be out of business by a big machine, and one than can do three times the work of the whole brigade. This machine sprinkles, sweeps and cleans at the same time. There is no mystery about the invention. It was first tried in Wheeling, W. Va., in which state the company which exploits it was incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Wagons of the company will be operated by compressed air. Electricity also can be used. The wagons are called "par-parts." They are so constructed as to be able to sweep the streets under all conditions. Dust, dirt and slush disappear before their onslaught. In winter an attachment is arranged by which snow-shoveling can be done.

* * *

John Morley is responsible for the assertion that 45 per cent. of the workers over 60 in England become paupers. Of two men over 65 one goes to the poorhouse.

* * *

Tree-felling by electricity is one of the latest novelties in lumbering. An experiment was recently successfully made at Jacksonville, Ill., where an elm tree over three feet in diameter was cut down in two hours and ten minutes by driving an electric light current through three strands of galvanized iron wire. When this strand became heated it was pulled back and forth across the bast of the trunk of the tree like a crosscut saw and it burned its way through the wood. The main advantage for this electric cautery system of tree-felling is the economy of lumber effected through it, there being practically no waste at the point of separation of the trunk from the stump.

* * *

The stockholders of the Lipton concern recently met in London, with the yacht-racing Sir Thomas in the chair. After declaring a 12 per cent. dividend, making 22 per cent. for the year, a part being on watered stock, one conscience-stricken stockholder arose to his feet and made a plea for better wages for the beggared and exploited workers. He was hissed and jeered and told to "go to Hyde Park."

* * *

The labor organizations of Japan are continuing to develop. The iron workers recently decided to introduce beneficiaries and a system of education of the members is also to be introduced. The employees of the Japan railway are again complaining of the barbarous and oppressive measures they are obliged to submit to.

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TORONTO.

MANNING A TRAMP

(By Frank F. Bullen in Daily Mail)

"Please tell me what a 'tramp' really is," said an otherwise well-informed man to me the other day. "I mean, of course, in the shipping sense," he added, and, as I know from experience that such a want of knowledge is the normal condition of the majority of newspaper readers, I feel led to give the definition herewith.

A "tramp," then, in shipping, is a cargo steamer, one that is built for that purpose solely, and with little or no accommodation for passengers. Of course there are many grades of tramps, from the magnificent cargo-carriers of ten or twelve thousand tons owned by big lines and designed as auxiliaries to their regular passenger service, these being the aristocracy of trampdom, down to the small, cheaply built, owned-by-hardly-anybody-knows-who steamers, which look more like exaggerated steam barges than anything else.

The principal ports of origin of the tramps are on the northeast coast. From the Tyne, the Tees, and the Wear, they come in fleets, and on the banks of those murky rivers hard-headed ship-builders and engineers are for ever revolving the problem of how to carry the largest cargo at the quickest rate upon the smallest expenditure of coal. And the strides that have been made in this direction within the last twenty-five years are enormous. A statistical presentment of them would hardly appeal to the average reader, but to the thoughtful student of economics it would be astonishing. Yet this development of cheap sea carriage is of the most profound interest to all of us living in these sea-girt islands, if we could but be brought to think of it a little. It suggests another and no less truthful definition of the "tramp seamer"—one of the arteries by which the life of Britain is maintained. These well-sided, abrupt-ended tanks pour into our ports continually the enormous mass of food which makes us the best fed nation in Europe. Bread and meat from all over the world is piled by them upon our groaning wharves, whence it melts away more speedily than snow in summer to feed our teeming populations.

And thus it is that the manning of these tramps becomes a matter of prime national importance, albeit one that it is a most tedious process in which to get the ordinary citizen to take any interest. Who and what are the men to whom the carriage of these vital elements of our national life are entrusted? Being the greatest maritime nation upon earth, and claiming the proud title of ruler of the waves, of course these sources of supply are conducted by the very flower of British seamen; in fact, the sailor that nautical fiction has led us to adore. Well, if we think about it at all, which, strangely enough, is not likely to be the case, that is, no doubt, the opinion we should form, and without further inquiry go comfortably about our business. But some rude hand mercifully arrests us and says: "Oh you think so, do you? Well, go down to the shipping offices, the places where sailors are engaged, and see." And having other matters to attend to we don't go, and consequently we don't know, but in the typically British fashion we let things drift, expecting vaguely that all will come right somehow.

Well, if you will not go down in the flesh, have it done for you by proxy. Be back in your garden seat on the 'bus or tram going to business in the morning and read of someone else's visit for your benefit. We will take a tramp that will carry, say, 2,000 tons, going to the Black sea for grain. She lays in the Millwall docks, and is advertised to sail on Monday (this being Thursday). For the last day or two quaint, foreign-looking men have been slouching on board, and, diffidently approaching the worried looking chief officer, have tendered him certain pieces of thin paper, their certificates of discharge from the last ship.

It is an even chance that he himself is a foreigner, the number of foreign officers in our mercantile marine being very large, and if so, be sure that he will be eager to accept the discharges of his own countrymen as they present themselves. But even if he be a Briton the probability is that he will not hesitate to take the discharges of as many foreigners as offer. "They're such a quiet lot o' chaps, y' know," he would say. This accepting of discharges means that on the day appointed for signing articles, that is engaging the crew, these men who have had their discharges accepted will present themselves at the shipping offices, their names will be called out, they will go in and sign, and become the crew of that ship for the next voyage. Sometimes, however, the mate, being a crusty Englishman, unwilling to be bothered with collecting his crew beforehand, or owing to lack of applicants, the skipper will come down to the office unprovided with names.

Then, accompanied by an official, he appears in the doorway and the official shouts: "Six A.B.'s wanted for the Pickford." Then you may see a strange sight. A rush of wild-looking men at the speaker, each with his right hand brandishing his discharge, ready to go anywhere on the round earth's surface, if only he can get the chance. And the majority of these strugglers will be your own countrymen. Very occasionally they do go strolling round the docks ship-hunting and leaving their discharges, but they prefer to hang around the shipping offices and take pot-luck. Often the cry for six or any other number of A.B.'s is a false one, as there are several hands already engaged. The skipper wants to get his pick of men.

The net result is usually that out of a crew of from six to ten three-fourths will be foreigners or sorts, and if she be a lucky ship a couple of them will be sailormen as distinguished from tramp-laborers. For, as sailors will tell you, sailors are not wanted nowadays; so long as a man can handle a trolley, a shovel, and a soogee-moogee swab, that is all that is required of him, unless by some hapless accident (for him) he gets on board a sailing ship.

Then comes the shipping of the "black gang." Most likely the engineer will have looked after their selection, and as they are really the most important men in the ship they are as carefully chosen as is possible. They are mostly our own countrymen, but they are a hard lot. Poor chaps, it would be a crime to say a word against them, remembering what their life is, but they themselves would be the first to own that they were a rough set. Few indeed are the foreigners that elbow them out of their jobs; they know better. So that when the Pickford's crew is complete she will have probably among the deck hands a couple of navians, a negro, and a Briton, one of these being a bo'sun and lamp trimmer. The engineer's crew, on the other hand, will probably be three-parts Irish, those hard-working, improvident, careless fellows who do so much of our hardest work. There will be three engineers, every one of them home-born, for in this particular branch of sea-faring we are not only able to supply all our own ships, but to provide a goodly number of foreign vessels with engineers as well, which is something to be thankful for.

But the officers—well, as I said before, it is an even chance that some of them will be either Germans or Scandinavians, and it is not unlikely that the master will also speak English with a foreign accent. So that we have the curious spectacle of the Briton being the "underdog," the foreigner rejoicing "top-side."

Of course, the question will be asked, Why are these things so? Alas, the answer must needs be too lengthy for space at disposal, that is to be satisfactory. But very roughly, it that the conditions of life on board tramp steamers is not up to the standard of comfort we have our workers to expect. So the British-bred boy tries the sea life and finds it not good enough. He steps out and allows the hungry down-trodden foreigner to step in. Only the pity of it is that the latter's early-acquired hatred of the country which pays him better, feeds him better, and treats him better than ever he has been before does not diminish but rather increases.

FRANK T. BULLEN.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

Run By the Government and the Messages Are Generally in English.

From N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

In view of the great interest now taken in news from China and in the methods of its dissemination from various points there, enquiry has been made in regard to the system of telegraphic communication in the Celestial empire. In answer to questions on behalf of the Commercial Advertiser, William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, who was in China in 1898 and 1899, gave the following account of the existing conditions in that respect:

"The telegraph system in China is purely a government affair. It is called the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs, and is under the management of a government officer, styled the director-general of telegraphs. The system now ramifies pretty much all over the empire, reaching nearly the principal cities, in the interior as well as on the coast. The telegraph lines extend even to parts of the empire where foreigners are practically unknown. In my travels there I had a telegraph line near me nearly all the time. I even sent a telegram from Chang-Sha, the capital of the province of Hunan, in which, up to that time, the presence of foreigners had been positively forbidden.

"Telegraph lines in China are well constructed, on wooden poles, with glass insulators, similar to those used in the United States. In some parts of the interior, when the lines were first established, they were bitterly opposed by the inhabitants as a foreign innovation, and the poles were cut down. A few heads were cut off, however, and open antagonism to this form of government work was thereby soon made unpopular.

"The curious part of the Chinese telegraph system is the fact that even in the interior, where there are no foreigners, all the telegraph blanks are printed in English. The Chinese language being idiographic, having a character for each word, it is impossible to transmit it by the ordinary Morse signals. It is, therefore, necessary to telegraph either in a foreign language or by using Arabic numerals. By the latter method a Chinese dictionary is taken, and a number given to each word at all likely to be used in a telegraph despatch. The telegram is written out in Chinese and telegraphed in numbers, and then, at the receiving end, is translated back into Chinese. English was chosen as the other medium of communication, because that is the commercial language of the Orient, as French has been that of diplomacy, or as Latin was the common language of learned men in the middle ages.

"In order to become a telegraph operator a Chinaman must learn not only telegraphy, but English. In Shanghai, Tien Tsin, Canton, and other large cities, schools have been established where both English and telegraphy are taught. In all the towns I visited I found operators who spake English, and they usually did so pretty fairly, too. In many cases the telegrapher is the only man in his town who has any knowledge of English, and when foreigners arrive he is called upon to act as interpreter between them and the local officials. Throughout my experience in the empire all my telegraphic messages were sent and received without a single mistake. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that I used a cipher code. The building and extending of telegraph lines were still going on when I was in China.

"The ocean cables, which run to several Chinese ports, are all under foreign control. On the government land telegraphs the charges are very high. Each word is charged for, including the address and signature, on a scale according to distance, the expense of the construction of the line, etc. It is probable that in the earlier days of Chinese telegraphy some Englishmen and Americans were employed as operators, but now, so far as I konw, all the operators are Chinamen, the native schools furnishing enough to supply the demand. It is likely that in the higher ranks of the service there are some electrical experts who are American or English, but even these may have now been dispensed with. All the operators use the old fashioned recording instrument, with notation on paper, although some of them may have become skilled enough to read the signals by sound.

"Sheng, the director-general of telegraphs at Shanghai, is a man with whom I became well acquainted. His name is pronounced as if it were spelled "Shung." He is a very bright, intelligent Chinaman, of decided ability, indeed, and is the possessor of considerable wealth. He is a man who is able to retain his official position under all administrations. For a number of years he has been the head of the telegraph system, and he has also been the director-general of railroads since 1895, when the place was created. He does not speak English, but every other man in his office does. His administrative offices occupy an entire building, in which English is the common language, most of the men there, native Chinamen, having been educated in the United States. They use American typewriters. Besides holding his government positions, Sheng is the head of the China Merchants' Steamship Company, a private corporation, whose vessels go all along the coast, and up he rivers. At the outbreak of the recent hostilities he put all these steamers under foreign flags. He is about 56 years old, and is a mandarin of the 'extra first class,' of highest rank, which entitles him to the exalted distinction of wearing the carved red button."

BACHING.

In with team, old grey and black,
Harness off them, go to shack,
Have a row with stove, (Lord's name in vain!)
Get the kettle on, then off again.

Chores all done return once more,
Boots in wood box, hat on floor;
Have a cup of tea, hardtack, tinned horse,
Thank my lucky stars it is no worse.

Bull dog pipe and "Pioneer",
Tilts I back the old arm chair,
Heels upon the table, book in hand,
Blowing off a cloud to beat the band.

Stove and stove pipe red with rust,
Books on book shelf grey with dust,
Carpet a pattern I know not what;
Get a woman some day, clean the lot.

Out all night with few good friends,
Means get home on one's beam ends,
Fall in, roll in, get in anyhow—
Lucky there's no wife to raise a row.

Rise next morning fresh? Not quite.
Household greets me with delight—
Kitten in the corner "Meouw—ow—yow"
Puppy in the back yard "Bow—wow—wow"

Feed and clean the good old plugs,
Collars on them, hames and tugs;
Hurry up with breakfast, sun is high,
Never mind the dish pan, out go I.

Plough till noon, then unhitch team,
Back to shack and get up steam,
Plugs a feed and rest, myself the same,
Out again till night, when—same old game.

L. R. FITZ-G. C.

Sidney, B. C., Aug. 13, 1900.

A Plea For The Birds

Highly Important to the Farmers That They Should Be Preserved.

An Agitation Started Which Aims At Importing More Birds.

The recent extraordinary visitation in the Northwest of that very destructive pest, the cut worm, and its terrible ravages to the farmers' crops, have revived interest in a question of vital importance to the whole of British Columbia, namely, the desirability of taking definite steps towards increasing the number of song and other birds in the province.

Those who have given the matter some attention and are therefore in a position to speak with some degree of authority, are unanimous in declaring that it is of vital importance that the birds now in the province shall be preserved from destruction and that more should be immediately imported.

Recognizing the danger to the farmers which lies in neglecting to take steps towards that end, several public-spirited citizens have commenced an agitation which will probably result in securing the desired importation. Among those who are moving in the matter are Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance; Mr. John Bryden, officials of the agricultural department and the Natural History Society.

To a Colonist representative who interviewed a number of the gentlemen on the important topic, Mr. Turner said he was deeply impressed with the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure the importation of birds. A few years ago a similar agitation was on foot and a sum of money was raised by private subscription to secure a number of song birds from the old country; but the movement was frowned upon by certain of the farmers, who were afraid that the birds would destroy their seeds. Mr. Turner did not think the farmers were right to taking this view of the matter. Competent authorities had cited ample evidence showing that the birds did more good than damage. Of course, they destroyed a small quantity of fruit and picked up a quantity of seeds, but the good they did in destroying worms, grubs and flies far exceeded any damage they might do. Mr. Turner was in favor of the cities taking the question up and a subscription being raised to defray the cost of bringing the birds from California. San Francisco maintains an immense aviary, a large area being caged in so as to permit the birds to breed and the young ones to mature.

Mr. Bryden was equally as enthusiastic in his expressions of approval of the idea of importing birds. He thought that not only grub-destroying birds should be obtained, but song birds, such as the linnit, goldfinch, lark, thrush, bullfinch and little robin. He thought the question of the importation of birds was the most important one which had confronted the farmers of the province for many years. Small birds are unusually scarce this year, and to that fact is probably due the visitation of the cut worm and its deadly consequences. The use of paris green and other poisons to get rid of the pests might result in disaster to the birds, as, when they go into the patches to feed on the worms, they are attracted by the mixture, and the consequences are always fatal. The birds should be preserved by all means. They would perhaps destroy a few cherries and pick up a few seeds, but they did much more good than harm. There was never any objection found in England to the conduct of the birds. True, there, as in this country, they ate a few cherries and picked up seeds, but it was always recognized that they worked for the farmers' good and their visitations were consequently welcomed. Mr. Bryden thinks the provincial government should take the matter up, make a small appropriation and ask the co-operation on similar lines of the various cities and municipalities throughout the province.

A clipping from the Coast Seamen's Journal says:

"A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless man could not inhabit it after nine years, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of the insects. The insects and slugs would simply eat up all the orchards and crops during that period."

In connection with the above an interesting coincidence has to be noted. In the interview with Curator Fannin, which appears below, it will be seen that Mr. Fannin makes the same prediction as does the French naturalist. The former's remarks had been taken down by the reporter before the clipping was shown him, and he was much surprised to see his views corroborated by such a high authority.

In connection with the subject with which this article deals, it will be of interest to reproduce the following from the pen of W. E. Anderson, editor of the Cumberland News:

"In another column may be seen a statement made by a scientist regarding birds, which should cause everyone to seriously study the problem of bird life in relation to agriculture. A few people are aware that birds are beneficial in one way or another to mankind. Fewer still know, or partly know, that all birds are so. Many have a dim conception that some few birds destroy noxious insects and class the large majority as either useless or destructive, while probably nine-tenths of the human race never give the subject a thought. The recent disastrous invasion of cut worms in this province, and the incalculable damage they have wrought in their peregrinations, has brought to light curious facts in regard to birds that have been partly known to the writer for some time, and have encouraged him to proceed with the writing of certain papers on the subject of the relation of birds to agriculture which he has long had in contemplation. We will begin with that much despised, execrated and hunted member of the feathered tribe—the crow. First we will relate what has been told us in the last few days. A prominent farmer of the valley, who has lost nearly all his crops by the worm, has still a fine crop of fruit, apples and pears, the trees of which the worms a few days ago had attacked viciously, and in such numbers that he was confident that the next night would see them stripped of both fruit and foliage. A large flock of crows happened along just after the trees were attacked and spent the rest of the day in the orchard, with the result that the trees are still bearing their leaves and fruit, and Mr. Worm took inside passage for the far-off land. That farmer had been in the habit of shooting at the crows whenever they came about his place, but he will now protect them faithfully. Another farmer of Denman had a similar experience with a field of carrots. About half were destroyed when crows happened to espy the worms, and alighting on the field they completely cleared it of pests and saved him the remainder of the crop. He now swears by Jim Crow. But these two men happened to be of an observant nature. How many more, on seeing the orchard or field darkened by these birds, would have stopped to inquire whether they were there for good or for evil? How many but who would have rushed for the gun, or sent the boys after them with firearms and stones? The first step in the right direction is to find out what a bird means by his somewhat apparently injurious or meaningless actions.

"If we are not satisfied with what we see, let us shoot him and dissect his stomach. One more or less will not signify, so long as it is for a good purpose. We open the crow's gullet, and find—what? About 10 per cent. fruit or grain, 40 per cent. carrion, and 50 per cent. of worms, caterpillers and insects of various kinds which destroy the farmers' fields and the gardner's acre alike. See him in the spring at plowing time. A farmer begins a field. In a short time (if he has not been shot at continually) he and his friends, flying over the barren earth in search of food, espy the fresh turned earth. They wheel about and alight, and in a short time have picked over the already turned ground, and are industriously following the plough. When the end of the furrow is reached they fly or waddle across to the other land side and pick up the furrow there, and so on all day long. A more faithful servant a farmer never had; but, alas, too often repaid for his hard day's work by a shot from a gun. I have seen a grass field from which the hay had been hauled, strewn over with crows. Were they eating anything of value? No, only grasshoppers which were there in millions feeding on the aftermath, and often have I seen the farmer come out with a gun and shoot at these birds which were worth their weight in gold to him, or any other grower, because he was afraid they would steal a little fruit in the adjoining orchard."

The reporter of the Colonist called upon the deputy minister of agriculture and asked his opinion on the subject of birds in their relation to agriculture. Mr. Anderson said:

"I consider the subject to be a vital question to agriculturists, and I venture to say that even those birds with the very worst of reputations have some good points which go far towards counterbalancing their evil deeds. It is an undeniable fact that the crow does steal apples and young chickens, that the bluejay, so generally condemned, does help himself to unconsidered trifles in the way of grain and vegetables, and that the robin (so-called) brings up her young to appropriate the cherries in the nearest orchard. But these articles of food do not last the year round, and I ask on what do these birds subsist for the remaining months of the year? They are always with us and they must live on something. Now that something consists, as has been proved by scientific observation, principally of insects injurious to vegetation. Even the English sparrow, the derelict of bird kind, has some good qualities, and defenders with proofs of his few virtues are not wanting. Now, I do not wish it to be understood that I am advocatinig the increase of the birds I mention, but I have selected some of the worst in order to show that even they are not utterly to be condemned. During the recent plague of cut worms, which one of my correspondents ascribes in part to the absence of birds, which has been remarked, the crow has been conspicuous in redeeming his character by his activity in hunting out the caterpillars."

The following excerpt from a letter written by Mr. Anderson to Dr. Fletcher explains itself:

"I am sure you will be pleased to hear a good word spoken in favor of the execrated old crow. For some time before it was discovered that the cut worm plague was upon us, I noticed first one, then several, and then a number of crows, busily engaged amongst the grass on the lawns in front of the government buildings. On investigation I discovered that they were after cut worms, and good work they must have done, judging from the assiduity with which they pursued their labors. I have since had similar reports from several parts of the province, and even the still more execrated bluejay has come in for a good word from some quarters. The old adage is borne out that a certain gentleman is not always as black as he is painted."

Mr. Anderson points to his various reports as to the stand he has taken on this all-important subject. For instance, in the fourth report he quotes Dr. C. Hart Herriam's remarks from "Hawks and Owls of the United States" as follows:

"When certain birds are known to be harmful to agricultural interests, the farmer has a right to ask that the protection of law be withdrawn from such species, and even that means be taken to diminish their numbers. At first it might seem as easy matter to class birds into two great groups—the injurious species and the beneficial species—but in reality it is very difficult, for however harmful a species may be at one season of the year, or in a certain region, it may be quite the reverse at another season, or in a different region. Thus the bobolink is one of the most highly prized visitors in the northern states, and the damage it does to the crops there is so infinitesimal that this weighs nothing against the attraction of its presence and the beauty of its song. In the southern states this same bobolink, so changed in plumage as to easily pass under an alias, the rice bird, does immense damage to the rice crop—a damage which amounts to over a million dollars a year.

"Another example of the beneficial-injurious species is the crow. What farmer needs to be told of the unprincipled conduct of Jim Crow at and immediately after corn-planting time. The ever-present scare crow bears mute witness to the crow's fondness for corn, and his thieving habits. But when the corn is past danger the crow changes from an obnoxious to an exemplary member of bird society, and the war he wages on the cut worm earns him no scanty need of praise from the grass farmer."

Another class of bird, Mr. Anderson went on to say, which has been the subject of the relentless animosity of man is that coming under the head of birds of prey, namely, hawks and owls. "I have," he said, "repeatedly been asked to advocate the placing of a bounty on these birds, but with the result of scientific investigations before me, I could not conscientiously adopt such a course, and my opinion is that these birds also should be protected and not ruthlessly destroyed."

Dr. Merriam says of them:

"The result proves that a class of birds commonly looked upon as enemies to the farmer, and indiscriminately destroyed whenever occasion offers, really rank amongst his best friends, and with few exceptions should be preserved and encouraged to take up their abode in the neighborhood of his home. Only six of the 73 species and sub-species of hawks and owls of the United States are injurious. Of these three are so extremely rare that they need hardly be considered, and another (the fish hawk) is only indirectly injurious, leaving but two—the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawk—that really need to be taken into account as enemies of agriculture."

"In short, enough has been said and written," Mr. Anderson went on to say, "to place beyond question that birds in general are more beneficial than harmful. That some of them cause loss is unquestioned; that the loss subtained is, in many cases, more than counterbalanced by the benefits they bestow; in others it is at least counterbalanced; in some it is a moot question, and in very few cases they are acknowledged to be injurious. In view therefore of these facts, and they are facts that have been ascertained by careful investigation at a great cost, it is an injudicious policy to encourage the extermination of any class of bird, but rather that every effort should be made towards the preservation of birds we have and to encourage the importation and acclimatization of such birds as are known to be altogether beneficial or harmless songsters. In connection with the latter, I may say that the question is coming up at the meeting of the Natural History Society on Monday evening, with a view of reviving the question of raising a fund for the importation of song and beneficial birds, when, I have no doubt, a discussion of an interesting character will result, and I hope that some of the reporters of the press will be present in order that the result can be made public."

John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum, seen by a Colonist reporter, said:

"It is perhaps unfair to ask me for an expression of opinion respecting the introduction of foreign birds in this province, because everyone knows I am on the side of the birds, and always will be, no matter whose ideas are contrary.

"Some time ago the Natural History Society took this matter up and a sum of money was subscribed by the people of Victoria for the purpose of bringing birds from England, but cold water was thrown on the project and for the time being the work was abandoned. It is an old-time idea that birds are to any great extent injurious to vegetation—an idea that has been exploded years ago.

"The trouble is we do not study the birds. It seems to be too silly a subject for the ordinary person to bother his head with. This is a mistake. If we knew more about the life histories of our wild birds we would know better how to manage our farms. Take and kill off every land bird in the province and it would not be very long when not a farmer in British Columbia would be making a living out of the products of his farm. British Columbia has 340 species of birds, each of which lay from two to ten eggs; and considering the fact that nearly all the land birds bring out two broods each season, how very few birds we see. In fact, I have been often told that our province, comparatively speaking, has no birds.

"We certainly can do with more, and I would say: 'Bring them out, fill our gardens, our shade trees and our fields with song birds and make life easier and our doctors' bills less.'

"But will they be protected when brought here? Our robin is one of the most destructive birds on insects we have. He is a ground-feeder, and as he hops over the grass nothing in the shape of beetle, slug or worm escapes his bright little eyes, and he gobbles it up; but when the cold weather comes and he can't find his natural food he comes into the city and feeds on the ripe berries of our ornamental trees, and then the small boy comes along with his catapult and kills them by the dozen. This may happen with the song birds unless the law is better enforced.

"I do not think that there is a single land bird in British Columbia but what does more good than harm. Even hawks, against which the hand of every sportsman in the country is raised and which are indiscriminately shot wherever found, are not the black terrors they are painted. We have 17 species in the province, only four of which guilt can be laid at their doors. These are the sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, western gashawk and the red-tailed hawk; but these play such havoc with small rodents and insects that the good they do more than compensates for the harm.

"In a book published by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Hawks and Owls of the United States," Dr. Hart Merriam has this to say of these birds: 'Out of 2,212 stomachs which were examined 56 per cent. contained mice and other small mammals, 27 per cent. insects and only 3½ per cent. poultry or game birds.'"

LITTLE HARRY GOT IT.

Among the passengers to Portsmouth recently was a woman very much overdressed, accompanied by a bright-looking nurse girl and a self-willed, tyrannical boy of about 3 years.

The boy aroused the indignation of the passengers by his continued shrieks and kicks and screams and his viciousness toward the patient nurse. He tore her bonnet and scratched her hands without a word of remonstrance from the mother.

Whenever the nurse manifested any firmness the mother would chide her sharply.

Finally the mother composed herself for a nap, and about the time the boy had slapped the nurse the fiftieth time a wasp came sailing in and flew on the window. The boy at once tried to catch it.

The nurse caught his hand and said, coaxingly:

"Harry musn't touch! Big fly will bite Harry!"

Harry screamed savagely and began to kick and pound the nurse.

The mother without opening her eyes or lifting her head cried out, sharply.

"Why will you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have what he wants at once."

"But, ma'am, it is a ——"

"Let him have it, I say."

Thus encouraged, Harry clutched at the wasp and caught it. The yell that followed brought tears or joy to the passengers.

The mother awoke again.

"Mary!" she cried, "let him have it."

Mary turned in her seat and said, confusedly:

"He's got it, ma'am."

"Yes," he said, "I am bound to make myself known. I would have my name a household word."

"Well, that's easy," was the reply. "There is no law against a man making a fool of himself, you know. Will you jump from the Brooklyn bridge or shoot the Niagara rapids?"—Chicago Post.

"This is no ordinary year in American politics."

"Of course not; there never have been and never will be any ordinary years in American politics."—Indianapolis Journal.

DOBLEY'S BUNGALOW.

(From the New York Sun.)

"Just listen to this," said Mr. Dobley, who was reading the morning paper; "doesn't it sound alluring?"

"'To let—For the remainder of the season at a sacrifice; $100; a one-room cottage, furnished, thirty feet from the surf. Address Owner, Trolleyhurst-by-the-Sea.'"

"It doesn't sound a bit alluring to me," said Mrs. Dobley. "What could one do with a one-roomed cottage? You couldn't live in it. And then—thirty feet from the surf? It sounds as though it might be a bathing house?"

"We wouldn't necessarly have to live in it," said he. "My idea would be to use it as a bungalow."

"Bungalow?" asked Mrs. Dobley. "I don't know that I just understand what you mean."

"Why, a bungalow is something unconventional in the way of a house," explained Mr. Dobley. "It is the very sort of thing that appeals to people fond of the unconventional. It is a bit different from the fishing hut that the Cape Codder lives in. You know the most exclusive of Boston's literary people spend their summers in those cabin and do their own cooking and go about in their bathing suits. It's a case of escaping the sham of the summer hotel life. They sleep in hammocks and gain vitality from the sun and the sand, two of the most powerful forces in the universe. I tell you it is an ideal way of living in the summer. I have a great mind to answer this advertisement and see what the place is like."

"It can't be anything much or they'd ask more rent," said Mrs. Dobley. "It is probably some tumble-down old place with horrid things in the way of furniture."

"What a strangely pessimistic turn your imagination takes. Now I picture it as a charming little place built on posts so that the ocean comes up around the piazza at high tide and you can fish off the porch. It is probably finished in hard wood with a Japanese pagoda effect about the roof. Its owners have suddenly decided to go abroad and realize that there are hundreds of persons who would only be too anxious to live in such a place. I certainly should."

"Whatever could you do with it?" asked Mrs. Dobley.

"I should make it a temporary home by the sea. I'd give house parties and bathing parties and have a boat tied up at the front door. It would be a retreat to flee to after a humid day in town, and yet there would be that perfect freedom—that atmosphere of unconventionality——"

"I should say there would. How could you give house parties in one room?"

"I should swing hammocks all around the piazza," replied Mr. Dobley. "Nothing is more delightful than sleeping out of doors in a hammock with the sea sobbing its endless song of summer in one's ears."

"But you don't even know that the house has a piazza."

"You seem determined to condemn the place before you have heard anything about it," said Mr. Dobley reproachfully. "I shall immediately answer this advertisement and find out where the bungalow is. You must learn to be more optimistic in your imaginings, Mrs. Dobley. Our thoughts are all realities, you know."

"If that is a fact, then that one-roomed cottage is a delusion and a snare," said Mrs. Dobley. "That is what my thought is about it."

"According to mine," said Mr. Dobley, "it is an opportunity."

Next morning's mail brought a reply. Mr. Dobley read it impressively to his wife:

"The cottage is thirty feet from the surf line, and it is very cool nights. There are two doors and a heavy piece of canvas that can be used as a partition. The bathing is first class. I am sure that you will be pleased with the place and will be comfortable here. The Breezes—Trolleyhurst-by-the-Sea."

"That sounds awfully funny to me," said Mrs. Dobley; "two doors and a piece of canvas! It doesn't say one word about the condition of the house, and if they speak of the number of doors, why not state the number of windows?"

"Don't you know," he explained, "that all these bungalows are constructed with the idea of getting the breeze, no matter how the wind is. The two doors in a one-room house indicates that the architect has had this in mind and doubtless it is a charmingly cool place."

"It says 'cool nights,'" replied Mrs. Dobley. "How in the world could it be warm nights—thirty feet from the surf?"

"Evidently they don't care to promise too much," said Mr. Dobley. "They are people with consciences. They are not obliged to push this cottage on people by force or by vivid word descriptions. It is a case of take it if you wish or leave it. There is a calm dignity about the very handwriting that I like immensely. They don't rave about the cottage. They simply state its points modestly. 'I am sure you will be pleased with the place and that you will be comfortable.' That's all we wish to know."

"How about that piece of heavy canvas? Doesn't that seem odd to you?"

"It seems delightful!" exclaimed Dobley. "Quite like a Stockton story! It gives the late note of unconventionality. I am more charmed than ever with the prospect. I shall call it 'The Bungalow.' I have a great mind to telegraph at once and secure it."

"Not without seeing it, surely?"

"But it will probably be snapped up by someone at once," suggested Dobley; "that's the trouble with these good things! People get in ahead of you."

"Take my advice and see it first," said Mrs. Dobley.

"Then I shall start at once and will telephone you the result."

"I am afraid you will take it in a hurry without investigating it if you go alone. Wait until afternoon and I'll accompany you."

"And find the bungalow rented to someone else! No—to hesitate is to lose it. Something tells me to go at once."

"Then I'll go too!" said Mrs. Dobley. "I'll let everything else go and get ready at once."

"I can see it in my mind's eye," said Dobley, gaily, "with cushions and hammocks all about the veranda; a camera and a marine glass within reach—the small boat idly rocking in the waves. It will be like living in a yacht."

Mrs. Dobley smiled. "Then it is lovely to think of those two doors," she said. "We can go in one and out the other. It will give us variety!"

The Dobleys proceeded by way of various boats and cars with many delays and waits until they reached Trolleyhurst.

"There is the ocean!" exclaimed Dobley. "There was no misrepresentation about that!"

"It must be one of those queer little houses along the beach," said Mrs. Dobley. "They are nearly all built alike."

"They are extremely picturesque. The place exceeds my wildest imaginings."

"There's not a bit of shade," said Mrs. Dobley.

"No—shade trees rarely grow in the surf owing to the laws that govern those matters," said Dobley. "Shade trees are a mistake. When you shut out the sunlight, you shut out life itself. Besides that I intend to have striped awnings strung out from the piazza; that will give a Troutville effect to the house."

The Dobleys waded through the scorching sand and stopped at every cottage, but without result. No one seemed to know where "The Breezes" was and Mrs. Dobley wanted to give up the search, when Dobley said: "There's only one house on the beach that we haven't been at and it must be the one."

"It can't be as large as that," said Mrs. Dobley.

"I'll wager that it is that long low rakish cottage painted yellow."

"But that has a ladder swung on a pulley for a front step."

"The same!" said Dobley enthusiastically. "They hoist the steps like a drawbridge when the tide comes in. It's what you call a portcullis and I've always wanted one. And when the tide is high you have a moat—a private moat right at the door."

A young man sat readying upon the broad varanda. There were flowers about in tubs and plants growing in shells and it looked very cool and pleasant.

"The Breezes—ahoy!" said Dobley.

The young man looked up from his book. "Have you come about the advertisement?" he asked.

"Exactly," said Dobley.

"Come right up," said the young man. The Dobleys climbed up the ladder steps clinging to the rope.

"It will be exactly like living on board ship," said Dobley, as he reached the top and assisted Mrs. Dobley over the side.

The young man placed chairs. His face was severely studious. It seemed like a face that had never smiled.

"I suppose you want to see mother?" he said.

A little old lady came across the piazza and greeted the Dobleys warmly. "We have had so many visitors about the cottage that I'm quite tired out," she said.

"But you have no yet closed with any of the applicants, I hope," said Dobley, anxiously.

"No, but there are several parties that want it and have promised to wire. It is a desirable location, you see."

"It is an ideal spot," said Dobley; "the ocean is magnificent! The view superb!"

"Some people want so much in the way of luxury," said the old lady. "They do not seem to appreciate the pleasure there is in camping by the sea in this fashion."

"It is a dream life," said Dobley.

"A one-room cottage sounds rather restricted," she went on, "but one of the happiest summers I ever spent was in a one-room cabin in the mountains. My husband and I took it for a season despite the laughter of our friends; but we gained in health and strength and enjoyed the experience thoroughly."

"We find life at summer hotels very tiresome," said Mr. Dobley, "and that is why this idea appealed to us. They your terms are really very low. In fact, it is satisfactory in every way. We did not expect any thing so entirely in accord wth our ideas."

"It's a magnificent part of the beach," said the old lady; "and the bathing is very fine!"

"If we might look at the house?" suggested Mrs. Dobley.

"Certainly."

The Dobleys rose and walked toward the doorway.

"Oh, it isn't this house!" said the lady.

"No?" said the Dobleys.

"No, it's a little cottage just back of this," she explained. She went down the ladder stoop with springy step while the Dobleys climbed down backward. They followed her around to the back of the house. Conversation had ceased for the time. They looked about on all sides for the cottage.

"Where is it?" asked Mrs. Dobley.

"It is this little cottage," said the old lady, stepping up a slanting gang plank that extended into the sand from an unpainted stable.

"That!" exclaimed Mrs. Dobley indignantly. "Why, that is a barn!"

"There was a carriage in it once for two weeks," said the owner. "It has never been used except for that time."

"There are two doors," said Dobley to his wife in a hoarse whisper.

"Why, the whole front of the barn is door!" said Mrs. Dobley.

"Yes, there is plenty of air," said the owner, swinging the big doors open. There was a plank stretched across the opening that she had to bend to get under. The interior of the place was that of a nicely kept stable.

"Do you think those mangers are the proper height for us?" asked Dobley.

"They are handy for books," said the old lady.

"And the stalls are roomy and comfortable," said Dobley. "One would have room to kick."

"Won't you step inside?" said the owner. "This canvas partition is an idea of my son's. It cuts off the stalls. It is a comfortable little cottage."

"For horses, perhaps," said Mrs. Dobley haughtily.

"To me it has a Biblical atmosphere," said Dobley, "a dim religious air. It ought to have stained glass windows instead of those little slanting shutters. They're rather high up, aren't they; only a few feet from the roof?"

"You could use the loft for sleeping purposes," said the owner. "You see my son has rigged up a rope ladder?"

"I should imagine," said Dobley, "that with some nice fresh straw it would be very comfortable. I see you have a dainty set of feed bags there."

"Well, I think it is horrid!" said Mrs. Dobley.

"Oh, if you want a high-toned cottage you'll have to pay for it," said the owner of The Breeze. "This is only a hundred dollars."

"We certainly do not want a barn," said Mrs. Dobley.

"The air here is evidently a great tonic for making the nerve strenuous," said Dobley.

"There is no finer," said the owner.

"It's not what we wish," said Mrs. Dobley.

"If you hear of anyone who would like it," suggested the old lady, "ask them to come down and look at it. I've heard that artists like cottages of this kind."

"If the mangers weren't so high I'd take it myself," said Dobley, "but we might have a stable boy to look after us of course. I like this plank across the doorway. If one walked in his sleep it would catch him in the chest and wake him with a jar."

Mr. Dobley hurried off in response to a peremptory call from Mrs. Dobley, who was already half way up the beach.

"I told you what the Bungalow would amount to," she said. "I never heard of such audacity. I should just like to have told her what I thought of her."

"The feedbags were neat," mused Dobley, "and the stalls certainly were roomy. They had those new patent halters. Of course the mangers were high; that was the chief objection that I saw. Still we might get use dto it in time."

"I don't see how you can joke about it," said Mrs. Dobley. "I feel very much annoyed and very cross and tired tramping over the sand in the sun."

"Then let us proceed to the Trolleyhurst Inn that I see in the distance and we shall have some luncheon," and Dobley, leading the way to that hotel.

"What shall we have?" asked Mrs. Dobley as she seated herself at a table.

"I think some frapped oats and a good bran mash with hay and water will be nice," said Dobley. "After that we'll run loose in the meadow and get a feed of grass."

Mrs. Bascom—Does your husband enjoy sound sleep?

Mrs. Baclot—You jest oughter hear him.—London Tit-Bits.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Wife—Tell me honestly, John, if I should die, would you marry again?

John (desiring to please)—Marry again! Of course I wouldn't. Such an idea would never enter my mind.

Wife (angrily)—Oh, you wouldn't? You don't find marriage pleasant, I suppose? No doubt you are sorry you married me.

John (still desiring to please)—You don't understand, my dear. I was joking, of course. I meant that I would marry again.

Wife (more angrily)—You would, eh? You're in a great hurry to get married again. Perhaps you wish that I was out of the way. I know you would be glad if I died—ugh!

MUNYON TO THE RESCUE

The Sick and Suffering Do Not Appeal to Him in Vain.

THE NUMBER CURED

Increases Each Day, Until a Record Has Been Made That

ASTONISHES EVERYBODY

The Victims of Disease Who Have Been Restored to Health Bless the Name of Munyon.

Mr. H. Friend, until lately employed at the Maple Leaf Laundry, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "A succession of colds developed into catarrh of the head. It was not of a severe type, but sufficiently bad to be uncomfortable. One does of Munyon's Catarrh Remedy gave relief, and I am now quite free from the trouble and can certainly recommending this remedy."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

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63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price,

$2.50 AND $3.00

The above is cheap at $5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next meeting for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales saloon, situate on the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, Victoria, from myself to Joseph H. Brown.
Dated, 19th July, 1900.
JOHN BERRYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer to Marion N. Walt of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by etail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Douglas and View streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the Vernon Hotel.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1900.
FORBES GEO. VERNON.
By his attorney in fact, A. W. Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned William Charles Ferneyhough, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license from the premises in respect of which the same is now held by me, the Three Star Saloon, situate at No. 4 Fort street, in the City of Victoria, to the premises at the southwest corner of Douglas and View streets, and known as the Victoria Theatre Building, and from me to Joseph Boscowitz.
Dated at Victoria, this 18th day of July 1900.
W. C. FERNEYHOUGH.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of he said mines.
Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.

RANT & JONES

MINING BROKERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS

ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,
General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER,
Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT CHICAGO, ILL.

Cheap Rates

VIA

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Round trip tickets to Chicago will be issued August 21st and 22nd, good for 60 days, for

$71.50

Passengers to all Eastern Canadian and United States points may avail themselves of this rate.

Apply to any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, or to

E. J. COYLE,
Asst. Gen. Pas. Agt.,
Vancouver, B.C.
B. W. GREER,
Ticket Agent,
Victoria, B.C.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

ALLAN LINE.
From Montreal.
"Parisian" ..... Aug. 25
"Sicilian" ..... Sep. 1
"Tunisian" ..... Sept. 7
DOMINION LINE.
"Dominion" ..... Aug. 25
"Cambroman" ..... Sept. 1
"Vancouver" ..... Sept. 15
BEAVER LINE.
"Lake Superior" ..... Aug. 24
"Lake Ontario" ..... Aug. 31
"Lusitania" ..... Sept. 7
From New York.
ALLAN STATE LINE.
"Sardinian" ..... Aug. 25
"State of Nebraska" ..... Sept. 8
WHITE STAR LINE.
"Majestic" ..... Aug. 29
"Oceanic" ..... Sept. 5
CUNARD LINE.
"Lucania" ..... Au- 25
"Umbria" ..... Sept. 1
AMERICAN LINE.
"New York" ..... Aug. 29
"St. Paul" ..... Sept. 5
RED STAR LINE.
"Friesland" ..... Aug. 29
"Southwark" ..... Sept. 5
N. G. LLOYD LINE.
"Aller" ..... Sept. 1
"Kaiser Wilhelm" ..... Sept. 4
ANCHOR LINE.
"Ethiopia" ..... Aug. 25
"Furnessia" ..... Sept. 1

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
B. W. Greer, Agent, Victoria

White Horse.

YUKON TERMINUS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

All steamers plying to and from Dawson and other places on the River Yukon and ts tributaries must make WhiteHorse their terminal point.

The townsite is beautifully situated on a level tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transhipped from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market.

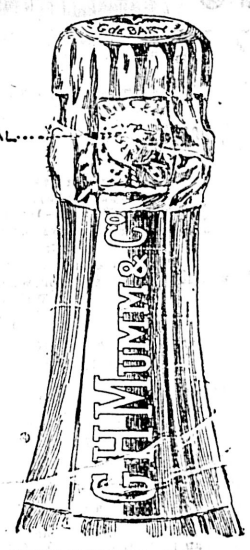
Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at

36 Fort street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin, City.
Front Street, Bennett.
Corner First Avenue and Main Street, White Horse; and also at the office of Sander & Haynes, corner Pioneer Square and First Avenue, South, Seattle, Wash.; and also at the office of

J. J. BANFIELD, 607 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

J. T. Bethune,

WHITE HORSE,
GENERAL AGENT.



IMPORTS OF

Champagne

INTO THE UNITED STATES.

By the Sole Agents of the various brands

From January 1st to July 1st, 1900.

	CASES
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry	*66,149*
Moet & Chandon	18,413
Pommery & Greno	12,283
Heidsieck & Co.	6,009
Ruinart, Pere et Fils	4,805
Louis Roederer	4,418
Vve Clicquot	4,305
Piper Heidsieck	4,088
Perrier-Jouet	2,115
Delbeck & Co.	1,050
A. DeMontebello & Co.	1,035
Ernest Irroy & Co.	896
Bouche, Fils & Co.	880
St. Marceaux	726
Ayala & Co.	340
Various Other Brands	7,672
Total,	135,181

Compiled from Custom House Records

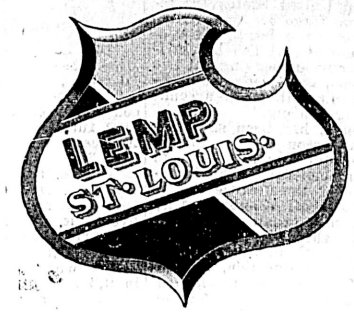
G. H. MUMM'S

Extra Dry Champagne

Still The Leader!

Note the importations by the Sole Agents of the various brands from January 1st to July 1st, 1900, compiled from Customs House records by S. Y. Allaire & Son. See that you get the MUMM'S with the Rose Color Metal Cap as shown in cut, this is the only genuine.

Imported only by us.



LEMP'S BEER

The Lemps Extra Pale St. Louis Beer is without doubt the very

FINEST BEER

to be obtained. It is pure, light and refreshing. Our sales for this beer have far exceeded our expectations, and demand is growing constantly. No first-class hotel, restaurant or bar is complete without Lemps'. It is the only bottled beer that does not get "flat" if left open over night; it is just as good the next day, hence no loss to the dealer or consumer. The price of the Extra Pale may be a trifle more than other beers—perhaps about ½-cent per bottle—but it is worth it and more, too. This beer is always the same—never changes in quality, as many other beers do. If your grocer does not keep it, come to us. We will take pleasure in directing you to where it can be obtained, if you desire it in small quantities. Take no other than Lemps. You may be told that some other brand is just as good,

"BUT THAT IS ANOTHER STORY"

The accompanying cut shows the label; also a bottle of the Extra Pale.

KILMARNOCK SCOTCH

The demand for this excellent brand of Scotch Whisky is increasing. To be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Refreshment places in B.C. Those who are judges of whisky pronounce the "KILMARNOCK" the best to be had.

CIGARS...

We are direct importers of the leading brands of

HAVANA CIGARS.

Large stock always. We also carry an immense stock of Domestic cigars of good quality. The celebrated IRVING is the leader, and for a choice cigar the Irving is hard to beat.

We carry in stock all the leading brands of imported goods. High-class wines a specialty, French Claret, Sauterns, etc.

Special attention given to the Northern and Yukon trade.

PITHER & LEISER,

Importers and Wholesale Merchants,

VICTORIA, B.C.

ABE CRONKITE'S FEE.

(From New York Sun.)

The progress of the famous suit of the K. & Z. Railroad Company against the States-General Transportation Company was followed with keen interest by the knowing ones on the street, who, despite the various side issues into which the litigation wandered, never lost sight of the fact that the possession of the Upland railroad, commonly called the Short-Cut, was the main contention. This nickname, of course, was apt, as nicknames must be to live; the Upland was a short cut from the coal fields to the seaboard, and as such of incalculable value to either of these two great corporations.

A short cut, however, to be profitable must be utilized; and just here had been the trouble with the Upland. Built as an inspiration it had never come out of the land of dreams. It had refused conciliatory offers, it had provoked unnecessary discrimination; a pygmy, by itself, it had challenged two giants instead of securing one as an ally against the other. And so the farcical old tragedy of the frog and the ox was enacted again, and the Upland, inflated by its strategic advantages came to grief. In the course of the legal wrangle over the remains, two receivers were appointed; one of whom transferred the property to the K. & Z., the other of whom sold it to the States-General. The ensuing suit was to determine which of the rivals was to have the plum. Pending judgment there was little trading in the securities of the two corporations; for it was realized that on the day a final decision was announced there would be a 10-point rise in the stock of the victor and a corresponding decline in that of the defeated company

After preliminary sparring at Special Term and casual appeal or two, an order was entered, by consent of all the parties, referring the case to Josiah Marcellus, to hear and determine; and then the expert view was expressed that the end was in sight, and that, whatever the result, the high professional reputation of Judge Marcellus gave warrant that it would be final.

"What a whip-saw one could get on the market, if one only knew," groaned Mase Helmer, as he explained the possibilities to his young wife, who, as Eunice Macron, the only child of Amos Macron, the head of the eminent law firm of Macron & Eccles, had been quite the catch of the season.

Now, Macron & Eccles were the attorneys of the Transportation company, and Helmer was a sort of unattached member of this firm by right of affinity; he went down to the office almost every day to read the papers and get his shoes shined: he drew an indeterminate share of profits, the consideration for which was that good one in law of love and affection. Such a connection would seem to give him a point of vantage, and this his wife was quick to remark:

"You ought to be able to tell just how the case will go," she said one day, after he had been dilating on the telling fortune that was at the command of a trustworthy fortune teller; "you have all the facts before you."

"Facts, in a lawsuit," repeated Mase aggrievedly, "why, it takes a sworn referee to find them!"

"Well, you can go to the hearings and listen to the testimony and see which way the judge's rulings lean, can't you?"

"I might try," admitted Mase; and the next day he astonished the firm by carrying around the green bag and sitting throughout the proceedings. His report, however, to Eunice was despondent in the extreme. "I don't know what it was all about," he said, "but I did keep track of the rulings. There were just ten of them; five in favor of one side and five in favor of the other. He squared himself, you see. Besides, to-day was the last hearing; the briefs were submitted, and nothing remains but to wait until the report is filed, and then it will be too late."

"But when will this be?" asked Eunice.

"A referee has sixty days; and if he reads over all the evidence and considers all the arguments, I should think he'd need sixty years. He is paid by the day, too."

"Then he will take all the time," decided Eunice. "Now, in making up his mind and arranging his thoughts, wouldn't the judge have notes and memoranda? He wouldn't write it right off like a letter, would he ?"

"Yes, indeed, no indeed," replied Mase, with evident satisfaction in his own perspicuity; "he might recast his decision a half dozen times."

"Then," continued the girl triumphantly, "the thing to do is to get in touch with some one in his office who has access to his papers and can make a copy of them for you. He must have a confidential clerk or attendant of some sort?"

"Well," said Mase reluctantly, "there was a thick-set elderly man who brought in a glass of water and refilled the inkstand, and seemed to keep his eyes open generally; but——"

"There are no buts," cried Eunice energetically. "Doesn't father say that every man has his price; then what can be cheaper than a broken-down law clerk? You must try, Mase, it's the chance of your life. People are so hateful about your doing nothing and living on father. Now show them just for once that there's something in you. I'll give you all I've got, but do be careful and don't make a mistake; you're not very bright, you know."

"You can't make a mistake," retorted Mase, rather huffed, "if you only get the information. It's like putting a penny in the slot, the gum is sure to come out." And so, instigated by Eve and spurred by his disparaged powers, Mase Helmer set about the task of inducing Abe Cronkite, the retired detective, to betray the one man who had befriended him in his troubles.

It so happened that Abe Cronkite's availability as a tipster in stock speculation had occurred about this time to a much acuter mind, that of Marks, the lawyer, to wit. Marks had, in the expressive vernacular of the shady side, done time himself for fraud or chicane and his insignificance was the only reason why he had not been disbarred. He lurked in the by-ways and hedges of the profession, feeding on scraps, ministering to outcasts and never getting nearer to a court than the sheriff's office. From his own criminal experience and the patter of his associates, Marks was familiar with that prison gossip which is the meat and drink of convicts, and so he knew that Abe Cronkite, after serving his term for smuggling, had in some way found employment with Marcellus & Beavers. His cunning, though abnormally active and reaching, had limitations on the side of his moral defects. He simply did not believe in honesty, therefore he never took it into account. Hence, in his mind there was no doubt of two things: First, that Cronkite was in his present place for his own ulterior purposes, untrammelled by scruples, save those of fear; and, second, that the firm must be unaware of the history of its employee.

Marks included stock jobbery in the underhanded methods of obtaining money which made up his practice. He was well acquainted with the most disreputable of the hangers-on of the street—a gang too bespattered by many a dirty piece of business to hesitate over another that promised gain. He had often aided them in spreading false reports; often had furnished a legal subterfuge for hammering the market, by his misconstructions of contracts and charters and his suggestions of wanton litigation. He realized the value of any information in advance concerning the Short-Cut suit, even as he knew where it would command the highest price. He sought out Abe Cronkite, then, with the determination to make him the tool for prying into this secret treasure, and being as competent and prompt in execution as Mase Helmer was ignorant and dilatory, he naturally was the first to find him.

One noontime, when Abe Cronkite was lunching in the cheap restaurant he frequented, Marks sneaked out of some shadow or other, as was his habit, and took his seat by him.

"Hello, Abe," he began, "I am glad to see you out again and hope for the chance to do you a good turn. I know how it is myself, you know; it's frosty on the outside and mighty poor picking. The only way to land the chestnut, my boy, is to stick out a hand and grab it."

"Whose hand?" asked Cronkite quietly. "Your own or your neighbor's?"

"If it's into a bag," explained Marks, "it's your own; if it's into the fire, use your neighbor's. You can just bet he's watching a chance to do the like with you. That's business up to date; stick, rather than be stuck; do, rather than be done; and keep sweet charity locked up in the garret to home."

"And what's in your mind now, Marks, the bag or the fire?"

"The bag," cried the lawyer with an oath; "the bag plum full of good things for you to reach in and take, and no one the wiser." And then, in his discreet, adroit way he showed Abe how easily he could gain an insight of his patron's purpose in the Short-Cut case, and how valuable such information would be.

Cronkite shook his head. "It wont do," he said: "I'm off the turf and getting aged. My job's a good one, and you youdself know, Marks, how hard it is for one of our sort to get work." And yet had Judge Marcellus heard the tone in which he spoke he might have been grieved by its lack of indignation.

"That's the very point," interposed the lawyer eagerly. "These broker friends of mine, the best fellows in the world to oblige, lavish with the coin and all that, are a hard proposition to go up against. I'll do all I can, but I greatly fear they wont lose a moment in sending your record around to the firm. And then how good will your job be?"

Abe Cronkite weakened visibly; he begged, he even whined a little. Finally he asked for time to consider. And then, clinching this surrender with an engagement for the morrow; Marks went on his devious way rejoicing.

As Marks characteristically followed the shadows out into the street there entered a young man, fashionably dressed, whose normal repose of countenance was broken by unusual purpose. Utter lack of plan or method gave him directness; and so, recalling himself quite unnecessarily to the detective, whose memory of faces was strong, he made the offer of $500 for an advance copy of Judge Marcellus's decision.

For a moment Cronkite sat in thought so deep that Mase Helmer feared he had not made himself understood; then with a brief "I'll see about it," he went out of the restaurant, leaving the other half-frightened by his own boldness, half-confident in its success.

In his connection with the firm of Marcellus & Beavers, Abe Cronkite had never come into contact with the junior partner. He knew him merely as an industrious young man, to whom spectacles, a smooth face and black, straight hair, worn rather long in the neck, gave a clerical appearance; who sat in the outer office, steadfastly drawing pleadings, mortgages, wills, assignments and bills of cost from morning to night in a fair round hand that looked like print. Now, in accordance with the plan gradually developing in his mind, he sought out this young man privately and divulged the two propositions which had been made for his seduction.

"Why don't you tell the judge?" asked Mr. Beavers. "It would only increase his confidence in you."

"There are several reasons why I don't care to do so," objected Abe. "I don't want to annoy him while he is in the midst of so important a matter. He might hesitate about deciding the case at all if he knew that a connection of Macron & Eccles was attempting to spy on him; it might break his friendly relations with that firm. Besides, there would be no punishment for Marks; absolutely none. If accused he would simply deny; and his word is as good or as bad as mine. The thing to do, it seems to me, is to mislead them both, and in such a way that no matter how much they lose they wont dare say anything about it."

"Exact exemplary damages, hey?" returned the other. "That's right, but how are you going to collect them?"

"You know the judge's mind," Abe Cronkite went on. "He has discussed the merits with you; he has dictated his findings on various points. Now, if you will be so good as to write a report in the case, making the decision just the reverse of what you know his will be, why, I think I can use the same as a means of collection——"

"Ah, I see," said Mr. Beavers, pursing up his lips in true judicial fashion. "Then since the judge is satisfied, as I know, of the justice of the plaintiff's claim, you want a decision in favor of the Transportation Company, hey? It will be difficult to write contrary to one's own convictions, for my views coincide with his; but still it will be good moot practice and a very proper reprisal under the circumstances. I'll do it; I'll do it; but how are you going to insure the subsequent silence of these men?"

"I'm going to have Marks break into the office and steal the opinion; and as for Helmer, why, he's such a fool, I think I'll give it to him to work his sweet will with; he's so situated with Mr. Macron that there's no danger of his making an outcry, no matter how badly he is hurt."

"Very good," said Mr. Beavers, as he made a memorandum in his personal diary for the following day to this effect: "In re K. & Z. vs. Trans. Co. Duplicate report in favor of def'ts to be delivered to Mr. C., 10 a.m." And at precisely the hour set he handed to the detective two copies in his best round hand of a decision, embodying just what Judge Marcellus did not think of the case, and couched in phraseology so formal, so technical, that it might puzzle even one of his Philadelphia brethren fully to elucidate it.

On the following day Cronkite kept his appointment with Marks, but in a singularly dogged and sullen mood. He had thought the matter over, he said, and had determined as follows: For the sake of standing by an old pal, and the incidental profit there might be in it, he would tell him where he could get a draft of the opinion, namely in No. 2 of the second row of pigeonholes on the back of Judge Marcellus's desk. If he wanted it so badly, he could go and help himself; any one could break into the office with a chisel and a penknife; if he was too cowardly to do so, why he could let it alone and be hanged to him! Entreaty, abuse and threat all proved unavailing, and at length Marks, recognizing the obstinacy as an old convict's characteristic which only grew the more immovable from opposition, agreed that he would make the attempt that very evening. Never was burglary more facile in all its details. The watchman was conspicuous by his absence; the door yielded at the first touch of the jimmy; and there was the opinion sticking out of the pigeonhole No. 3 as if anxious to perform its mission of rigging the stock market. But little did Marks dream as he sneaked out in the shadow of his dark lantern with the precious document in his pocket that through the interstices of the screen in the further corner Mr. Beavers had observed his every movement and noted them down in his private diary. No, no; Marks was inflated with success; he had made the coup of his life; a golden future lay before him. Without the flash of a doubt he called a meeting of his fellow conspirators and laid his exclusive information before them, not revealing, however, the source from which he had obtained it; for Abe Cronkite was too valuable an agent to be made common property; there might well be other suits in which he could be used. And then there was a scraping together of the assets of the gang and Transportation stock was bought and K. & Z. stock sold in a way that sent all sorts of rumors flying over the ticker.

Mase Helmer, having received the other copy of the report from the detective bore it home in triumph to his wife; and soon the two were deeply engaged in studying its terse and technical phraseology. "It seems plain," said Eunice at length, "that he favors the Transportation company; see, here at the very end, he says that the defendant is entitled to judgment."

"That's all very well," objected Mase, "from the point of view of a lay mind; but we lawyers look a little closer. What are the terms imposed, that is the vital question. Just listen, Eunice, while I read them to you. The Transportation company must assume $666,666 of first mortgage bonds, it must pay $333,333 in receiver's certificates, while the K. & Z. gets off without the slightest penalty. It seems to me that he socked it to the defendant for fair; as I construe the report, the material advantage is all with the plaintiff, and, after due deliberation, I shall act accordingly."

Eunice did not abandon the point of view of a lay mind without a struggle, but in the end the logic of the figures prevailed. Surely the stock of a company which had to pay out such vast sums could not be worth as much as that of one without such a burden! And so, the slender fortunes of the two being amicably combined, were invested in accordance with the judgment that the stock of the K. & Z. must rise and that of the Transportation must fall.

And this is exactly what did happen when Judge Marcellus filed his famous report, which has remained ever since one of the standard precedents of corporation law. The street was quick to recognize the fact that the litigation was settled, and that thenceforth the Short-Cut must be an integral part of the K. & Z. system. Up went the stock of the victor, 10 points at a jump, while lower and lower fell the stock of the Transportation company, with none so reckless as to give it support. There were ghastly faces and frenzied tongues among the disreputable hangers-on of the street, who saw themselves laid up and sold out beyond hope of speculative redemption. Marks, the lawyer, fled by night and on foot, saving his skin. Naught else did he take with him into the shadowy unknown of his retreat, except a bitter, burning feeling of revenge against Abe Cronkite, which each stroke of unaccustomed manual labor and each despairing qualm of what might have been were dangerously apt to harden into deadly purpose.

And when Mase Helmer cashed in and came home with his pockets bulging with crisp new bills there was rejoicing in the second-storey apartments of the Macron house; there was exultation in the young man's breast. He had rehabilitated himself in the sight of his wife; he had proved to her that he was not so great a fool as he looked! Thenceforth he was the head of his family, his superiority attested by the abundant funds which should carry them far and away to all those blissful climes of which they had so long dreamed.

The very day the Helmers sailed Abe Cronkite received by the hands of a messenger a package containing $500, marked from "M. H.", and which he straightway bore to his patron, Judge Marcellus.

"What shall I do with it, sir?" he asked, somewhat troubled.

"Well, Abe," said the judge, "I went over your extraordinary conduct with Macron at the club last evening, and he agreed with me that there is no likelihood of a judicial scandal resulting. Marks has been driven out of town; that is one unalloyed benefit. I am glad, too, that Providence watched over young Helmer and kept him from the loss you intended. It was better so; he and his wife will soon forget how they got their money in the delights of flinging it away. It was a dangerous experiment, and one which you need not institute again in my office; but all's well that ends well; the equities are with you; so I really think you are entitled to your fee."

A RIFLE BULLET.

Its Flight Problems Touched On By Engineering.

Engineering, in an article on what is termed the "drift" of a projectile, gives some interesting results as to the flight of a rifle bullet. Drift may be defined in general terms as "a progressive lateral displacement of the trajectory curve from a vertical plane which bisects the muzzle of the barrel and the object point aimed it." A most important cause of drift is, says Engineering, to be found in immediate association with the spin of the projectile. It does not appear to be very generally or very clearly understood exactly why the spinning of a bullet makes that bullet drift, but it has been proved experimentally and beyond all doubt that it does do so in fact, and it has been established that the drift due to spin is always to that side which corresponds in the direction of spin. In other words, a projectile, with a spin corresponding to the direction of motion of the hands of a watch, will drift to the right and vice versa. The effect is of the same character as though a cylindrical pencil were made to spin about its axis, and projected (while spinning) along the surface of a tablecloth in the direction of its axis. The pencil would move longitudinally in the direction of propulsion; it would also roll laterally in the direction of its spin. The reason it rolls to one side is that it meets with more frictional resistance on its under, than on its upper, surface. Well, it is quite possible, and indeed probable that a spinning bullet rolls laterally over the air below it for a similar reason. The differences of frictional resistance due to difference of density above and below the axial line of the projectile were the sole, or even the main, cause of drift due to spin, then drift in elevated regions, where the atmosphere is rarified ought to be less than in places nearer the sea. In the Transvaal, for example, drift ought to be less than in England with the same weapons. A series of careful executive quantitative experiments carried out on the South African plateau could not fail to be of great practical interest. It seems probable too, according to Engineering, that the passage of a spinning projectile in close proximity to solid or liquid bodies will be found in many cases to influence drift. The theoretical reasons for this belief may be thus stated. A spinning projectile tends to produce a spinning wind in its immediate neighborhood. There is a surface or skin adhesion between the circumambient aid and the projectile corresponding to the adhesion between a ship's surface and the water in which it floats. When the layer of air in close contact with a projectile is compelled by frictional adhesion to spin, that layer carries the next adjacent layer with it, and so on for some distance away, with steadily diminishing effect. There is little reason to doubt that spinning bodies with a sufficiently rapid spin and slow axial velocity would be effected by the neighborhood of resisting solid or liquid masses, and the tendency would be to cause both to "soar" and "drift."

Mrs. Highblower—How quiet your little boy is, Mrs. Slimson! Really a model youth.

Willie Slimson—Well, mother told me not to say anything to embarrass her while I was here, and I haven't dared open my mouth—*The Smart Set.*